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Tower Views

by Clearway

The Week's Tower Re-View

Food to Bilbao & Reich; British, American Budgets

¶ **Student Peace Day:** Or was it the Paradoxes of Peace that the students celebrated on Thursday? In one breath, thousands of university undergraduates in New York City recited in union a version of the Oxford Peace Oath: "I refuse to support the Government of the United States in any war it may conduct." In the next breath they applauded vigorous denunciations of fascism, shouted sympathy for the Loyalists battling in Spain, gave their lunch money for a Spanish anti-fascist fund. One demonstrator in Madison Square carried a placard reading: "Strike for Peace." And on each flank were signs proclaiming: "Fascism Breeds War . . . Oppose Pro-Fascist Neutrality!" Further down the square, "Build Schools, Not Battleships," lurched alongside "Aid Spanish Democracy Fight Fascism!" above the heads of the good-humored marching throng which appeared not to notice any discrepancy.

¶ **Bilbao Blockade:** "Dangerous? Why it was just a peaceful little cruise down the coast, with my daughter Fifi—as fine a sailor as you'll find—our crew, and 100 tons of corn and potatoes rolling 'the hold!" Such was Skipper W. H. Roberts' account of the historic voyage of his Seven Seas Spray, British merchant vessel, through the alleged blockade of General Franco outside Bilbao on Tuesday. A British destroyer, hard by, didn't interfere and official reticence even broke down to the extent of a signaled "Good luck" from the naval radio.

¶ In the dark of Thursday night, three other British food ships weighed anchor, lights out, and slipped out of St. Jean de Luz. Near by, the lights of the great British battle cruiser Hood were observed to turn and grow dimmer. The Hood technically didn't convoy the ships; the British Cabinet's policy forbad that But the Hood had described a large arc and arrived off Bilbao in time for its huge guns to oversee the process of informing the Franco cruiser, Almirante Cervera, that British ships were not to be interfered with outside the three-mile limit. And thus 8500 tons of additional foodstuffs arrived to lift the food siege of the hard-pressed people of Bilbao.

¶ **Hjalmar Schacht,** wonder-worker of German finance, had these words of comfort for the German people: "Raw material restrictions have passed their peak. . . . I can promise improvement." And even as he spoke, the steam winches rattled more stridently in the German ports with swelling cargoes of foodstuffs to unload. In the month of March, said official figures released two days after the Schacht speech at Munich. exports were up nearly 15 per cent over the month previous. More than half the increase was foodstuffs, and figures were reckoned not in terms of money prices, which are rising, but of actual pounds of butter, fats, meats and the like.

¶ **Neville Chamberlain,** Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer and potential Prime Minister, was called a Socialist this week. The occasion for this extraordinary state of affairs was Mr. Chamberlain's tax plan, calling for a stiff levy on excess profits to foot the huge armament bill. Heated debate raged wherever two or more business men gathered; Parliament quivered under the shocks. But Chamberlain towered above the confusion. He had won approval from many a conservative, for his courage in balancing the budget with new taxes, and from many a leftist for his coup d'état in tapping boom profits.

¶ **Roosevelt Budget:** "I regard it as extremely important," said the President to Congress, "that we should achieve a balance of actual income and outgo for fiscal year 1938, and I appeal to you to join me in a determined effort to bring about that result." Then why, the critics wanted to know, did the President put the relief figure at $1,500,000,000 instead of $1,000,000,000, as many had hoped? Where was the economy in that?

¶ **"Strategy,"** came the answer next day. Paradoxical as it may seem, the extra $500,000,000 for relief was considered an economical investment. For Congressmen then couldn't plead that relief funds were inadequate. And they couldn't have this excuse for kicking over the economy traces to pass countless personal, local appropriation bills which are bursting the pork barrel. Meanwhile, the President, in control of the relief expenditure, would economize where possible.

¶ Already the House passed a water pollution bill appropriating $1,000,000 two days after the President's plea for a truce on such legislation. Not that the amount was great—but this bill was "the entering nose of the camel," as one correspondent put it.

¶ The size of the rest of the camel was hinted dramatically by Representative Lamneck. Twenty-four

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500-Volt Eels Found in Amazon

(Canadian Press Cable)

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 24

Electric eels capable of loosing charges of 500 volts against unwary attackers have been discovered in the jungle rivers of Brazil, especially along the upper reaches of the Amazon, three American scientists have reported here.

Dr. Richard Cox and Mrs. Cox of New York, and Robert Matthews, connected with the American Museum of Natural History, passed through Trinidad yesterday on their way to New York after an expedition into little-known parts of Brazil.

"The average mature eel discovered was capable of discharging 300 volts," said Dr. Cox, leader of the expedition. "But we found monsters capable of 500 volts."

Other Court Plans Held More Radical Than President's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Every alternative plan on the Supreme Court save one—that providing for the retirement of members of the United States Supreme Court when they have reached the age of 75 years—is "essentially more radical" than that submitted to Congress by the President, in the opinion of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, voiced in an analysis of both sides of the issue today.

"Whatever may be thought of the several propositions offered as alternatives to the plan in dispute," it says, "it must be recognized that, with the exception of compulsory retirement of judges, they are all essentially more radical than the President's plan in their effect on governmental processes. This does not mean that they are not preferable, nor does it mean that some of them are not in any case needed as supplementary remedies for the evil of anachronistic court decisions. . . .

"The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that those who think that the nation is now in a critical situation, who are deeply impressed with the inferior economic status of one third of our people, to which the President has called attention, who share the concern expressed by the Chief Justice himself in the recent minimum wage decision over 'the unparalleled demands for relief which arose during the recent period of depression and still continue to an alarming extent,' and who believe these conditions can be met only by immediately securing a liberal attitude on the part of the Supreme Court toward new-deal legislation, will tend to favor the President's proposal as the quickest method of infusing new blood into the court.

Educational Purpose

"On the other hand, those who do not regard the situation as grave and think that with a little patience and in the course of nature changes in the personnel of the court will bring about changes in the interpretation as well as substantive amendments to the Constitution, and those who fear the precedent of changing the court in any way without the approval of the whole people will be inclined to oppose the President's plan and favor proceeding by way of amendment."

The council finds, however, that whatever the outcome, the controversy has served an educational purpose.

"It has brought to the attention of the country, as evidenced by the surprising satisfaction voiced in the conservative press over the recent liberal decisions of the Supreme Court, the necessity of a modern judicial interpretation of our basic law," it says.

Central Issue Defined

"A fair statement of the central issue would seem to be somewhat as follows:

"When the Supreme Court has made clear in a number of decisions, most of them divided, that it is averse to sustaining a legislative program, adopted in a very critical period, which is in line with a broad declaration of policy that the people have decisively approved at the polls, is it sound to bring about a change in the tenor of decisions by appointing additional members of the court whose views are known to be more favorable to the general aim of the Administration and to the character of the measures designed to implement them? That is the issue in a nutshell. . . .

"If . . . the proposal is stated in terms of a plan to 'pack the court,' the question is begged . . ."

"It is probably safe to say that the supporters of the President's proposal for the most part regard it as a rather drastic but necessary expedient to render the Supreme Court 'independent' of the strong individualistic tradition which our economic system has developed and more dependent upon the will of the people as to the spirit in which the language of the Constitution shall be interpreted."

The council finds little justification for the apprehension of critics of the President's proposal that it would set up a precedent.

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Why Is U. S. Buying Gold? Load on Taxpayers Seen While Foreign Mine Owners Thrive

Favorable Trade Balance Removes Usual Need of Heavy Reserves—London Hints Purchase of Wool or Other Products Would Be Better

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The question of why the United States goes on paying $35 an ounce for all the gold that Russia and South Africa like to unload upon it, is one that at leas[t] some plain folk would like to s[ee] answered in language they co[uld] understand.

The question involves several points.

If the United States wants gold for any purpose, whether active or passive, why should it pay, as it is now doing, twice the pre-war price for it, seeing that world gold production has been increasing and that the United States—being now almost the sole large-scale gold purchaser—could fill its requirements on practically any terms it liked to name?

Not Needed for Trade

But has the United States any real need for gold at all? Regarding the claim that it has active uses for it, what is the answer to the argument that no such need can possibly exist in the case of a country that is without any adverse balance of trade—the adjustment of adverse trade balances being the one large-scale active purpose for which economists seem to agree that this metal is now required?

Is the claim that the United States has passive uses for gold any better founded? What is the answer, for example, to the argument that since the market value of the United States hoarded gold must immediately collapse if any attempt were made to sell any considerable portion of it to anybody except to the United States Government itself, it follows that to regard these hoards as backing for dollar notes is tantamount to the Chinese expedient of trying to strengthen the walls of Peking by painting pictures of guns upon them?

But if the United States has no real use, whether active or passive, for gold, how long can it go on pouring out its taxpayers' resources in buying what is to them practically [use]less yellow metal, seeing that [Wash]ington Government already [has] of the world's supply of [gold]?

[Under] circumstances, what would [happen] if the United States stopped its gold purchases altogether?

Can it be established also that the dollar with gold support has proved any more stable than the pound without it?

Is it true besides that if gold purchases ceased, foreigners would no longer have enough of any commodity that New York would accept in return for the dollars which non-American countries need to enable them to purchase American goods, and that consequently the United States export trade would suffer? If so, does this mean that the United States is compelled to go on indefinitely giving away its products for nothing, since this is what exchanging them for a useless commodity would seem to amount to?

Effect on Cost of Living

Is there no alternative to such a state of things? If useful goods of foreign production are sought for, can nothing be done with such articles as raw wool, raw jute, raw rubber, and tropical oil seeds? If the United States Treasury bought such goods instead of gold, could it use them in any way to reduce the cost of living for the not always very rich people in New York and Chicago?

If not, is there no other alternative to the present system, which at least looks to those who do not know any better, like the subsidizing of millionaires in Johannesburg and Moscow at the cost of the United States taxpayer?

Purchase of foreign gold seen as important factor in federal deficits: Financial Page.

Political Hedging Feared Likely To Nullify Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Plain party politics threaten to get in the way of the economy drive in Congress. Mainly because the Republicans were sponsoring a proposal to cut the Agriculture Department's $927,000,000 bill by 10 per cent, House Democrats yesterday rejected that economy by an overwhelming voice vote.

Similar cause and effect were produced on the previous day in the passage of the water pollution bill. Democrats in both houses of Congress are jockeying in every possible way to prevent the Republicans from obtaining any political advantage out of the economy drive. Both parties are wooing the suddenly desirable "Miss Economy," and there is danger that in their rivalry neither will capture her hand, but that she will fade away in a burst of spending.

Meantime, the general budgetary picture was receiving serious analysis in many quarters. A study of the daily Treasury balance reveals that the national debt will soar to at least $36,000,000,000 by the end of 1937 if the gold sterilization program continues at its present rate. Already the Treasury has stored up $528,872,669.30 in "inactive gold," keeping it out of reserves so it will not serve as a base for an inverted pyramid of inflation.

This vast gold store, which represents daily purchases of nearly all the yellow metal that is flowing in a steady stream across the Atlantic to New York, is acquired with funds taken from the Treasury's cash balance, and replenished through borrowing in the public markets through weekly bill issues.

Quite apart from deficit expenditures for relief, agriculture, PWA, and other concerns, the national debt goes up regularly through these purchases of gold, to be frozen into inactivity. Ultimately the gold can be thawed, liquidated and the Treasury recouped. But the effects of this process on the American and world money markets will have to be considered seriously. The ceaseless concentration of gold in the United States is a never ending source of profound disquiet to monetary authorities.

The difficulties caused by this heaping mound of yellow metal produce constant rumors of a change in the American gold price, either through an alteration in the gold value set by the Treasury or a further change in the dollar itself. It would also be possible for the Treasury to stop its gold buying, but that action alone would conceivably make matters worse unless balanced by measures to curb the inward flood of gold.

220 in Federal Party Pay Two-Day Visit to Virginia

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 24 (AP)—A party of 220 Congressmen and prominent government officials in Washington arrived here today for a two-day sight-seeing tour of the historic Virginia peninsula. As the party, led by Vice-President Garner, left the steamer they were welcomed by Brig. Gen. John W. Culick of Fort Monroe.

Blockade Runners Land 8500 Tons Of Supplies at Bilbao

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 24—The acute food shortage at Bilbao has been for the time being relieved by the safe arrival there of three British freighters, the Hamsterley, the MacGregor and the Stanbrook, which among them carried 8500 tons of supplies, including 2000 tons of wheat.

It is hoped here notably to increase these supplies by supplies aboard the Backworth, the 2481-ton steamer which has been fitted out by the National Joint Council for Spanish Relief, of which the Duchess of Atholl is President and Mr. Wilfred Roberts, Secretary. This vessel was to have sailed today from the port of Immingham, near Hull, where it is now lying, but Captain Russell, who commands it, telegraphed at 1 p. m. today that he is now leaving at 5 p. m., having waited to put aboard for Bilbao's children a quantity of chocolate and biscuits presented at the last moment by Mr. Thomas B. McEwen, owner of the steamer Seven Seas Spray, who accompanied that ship when it recently broke the Bilbao blockade.

Supplies of Food

The Backworth carries, besides fresh meat and beans, 1500 tons of flour and 2000 tons of coal; also

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Rome Shelves Vienna to Tie Berlin Closer

Duce Insists That Reich Must Have Part in Any Future Entente

Prague Set Back?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 24—The results of the Venice meeting between Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria and Premier Mussolini of Italy were as uncertain and unsatisfactory for Austria as the results of Baron Constantin von Neurath's February visit here as the Reich's Foreign Minister. In both cases the predominant importance of Berlin in the center of Europe was emphasized and Austria was treated as a very small wheel of the Rome-Berlin axis.

In the official communiqué issued at Venice it was pointed out that there can be no "systemization" of Central Europe without the active participation of Germany. From that it is plain that Italy would unconditionally oppose any tendency on Austria's part to adopt an international policy directed against National Socialist Germany.

Premier Mussolini decidedly opposes any tendency to close political co-operation between Vienna and Prague. He prefers to isolate Czechoslovakia and to create a combination of Roumania and Yugoslavia with the Rome Protocol states that would replace the Little Entente and enable Germany and Italy to dominate Central and Southeastern Europe.

Posts for Nazis

Yesterday, after the Venice conference concluded, one of Premier Mussolini's chief editors, Virginio Gayda of the Giornale d'Italia, who has been given the role of speaking for the Duce in matters pertaining to Austria, published an article in his paper in which he said that as a result of Italian intervention Austrian National Socialists would be given a more prominent place in Chancellor Schuschnigg's own party, the Fatherland Front, and would acquire a responsible position in the Austrian Government. Thus, Rome places itself categorically on the side of Berlin and informs Chancellor Schuschnigg that he must make concessions to the Hitlerists here. In conformity with this pro-German attitude is the fact that Premier Mussolini visited the big German passenger liner, the Milwaukee of Hamburg, in Venice harbor, even while Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria was his guest at Venice. The Duce also hurried back to Rome before the Austrian Chancellor had left for Vienna.

Pushed Into Background

The whole meeting seems to have been arranged more to show Premier Mussolini's authority than to honor his guest.

Rome gives prominence to the announcement that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, will visit Tirana, Capital of Albania, next week; that Premier Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia will visit Rome later; Col. Gen. Hermann Göring of Germany is now in Italy, and that Premier Mussolini may go to Germany to see Reichsführer Hitler.

Generally speaking, recent international developments have made the situation of the Schuschnigg regime more difficult, since they tend to bring Rome and Berlin closer and to strengthen Herr Hitler's influence in the center of Europe.

However, Chancellor Schuschnigg is resourceful and will probably not make any concessions to the National Socialists that would give them any real power. While professing utter loyalty to Italy he will continue to seek better relations with France, England and Czechoslovakia.

Belgian Negotiators

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Paul Spaak
Belgian Foreign Minister

Paul Van Zeeland
Premier of Belgium

'Within the Law' Too Low Standard, Youth Group Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—A plea that young people should live "above the law" and assume an active part in maintaining a wholesome social order is before the United Christian Youth Conference as the organization met at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church here today. Officers estimated an attendance of 1000 young persons at the three-day conference.

The argument for a rule of living that would exceed the requirements of law was made by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Riverside Church, as the conference opened yesterday. Dr. Fosdick urged those attending the meeting to perform "the unenforceable obligations making for a better world."

"We suffer from such outrageous lawlessness in our country that we think all would be well if only everyone would keep within the law," he added. "But such alone would not be enough.

"Perilous as the class of lawless persons is to America, I think that the second group—the merely law-abiding, or those who just 'get by'—are even more dangerous. At least they are more numerous."

Inter-Church Parley

The conference was arranged upon an interdenominational basis by youth departments of Protestant churches here in co-operation with church federations. Delegates had before them a program of visits to slum clearance projects and model housing structures in addition to addresses and discussion related to current problems.

Dealing with another phase of the youth problem—that of exploitation by political leaders under autocratic governments—speakers before the annual convention of the American Physical Education Association urged a national program of athletic training to offset anti-democratic tendencies and efforts to organize young people. Proper sports programs were good education for living under democratic governments, it was said.

"Learning to play under group rules and regulations, to abide by the decisions of officials, to get a proper balance between the importance of the 'I' and the 'We,' lay the essential emotional and attitudinal basis for personal conduct in a democracy," said Dr. Jay B. Nash, professor of education at New York University.

Upholding a similar thesis, Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools at Providence, R. I., saw athletics as the training field of democratic ideals.

Britain and France Release Belgium Of Locarno Pledge

BRUSSELS, April 24 (AP)—Belgium was released today from her promise to fight for France or Great Britain if either were the victim of aggression.

Two documents, releasing Belgium from her mutual assistance obligations under the nullified Locarno Treaty, were signed at the foreign office at 11 a. m. (6 a. m., E. S. T.).

Paul Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, and the British and French ambassadors, Sir Robert Clive and Jules Laroche.

The first document was an Anglo-French declaration freeing Belgium from her treaty obligations, and the second a Belgian acknowledgment of receipt of the release.

The Locarno Treaty, nullified by Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland, was between five powers—Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Belgium. Under its terms Belgium would have had to go to France's aid if the latter were attacked by Germany.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain was scheduled to arrive from London by plane tomorrow for further discussion of Belgium's status in the changing European pattern.

The British Foreign Secretary will confer with Belgian statesmen and is expected to have an audience with King Leopold before returning to England Thursday.

'No Dogs Allowed' Signs Are Swept Aside for Mitzi

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The four paws and rough coat of Mitzi have been where no dog before has trod or ridden. Pacing slowly through the corridors of the American Woman's Association, gravely riding in the elevators, marching into a top floor bedroom Mitzi has attracted considerable attention. For hitherto the rule of "no dogs" has been observed with a strictness that seemed unbreakable.

But there have been no reproaches from those guests least friendly to dogs and no envy on the part of those who have wanted the rule broken in order that they might harbor canine pets. For Mitzi is a dog with a mission, in a word a graduate of the "Seeing-Eye," and she came to the association in the company of her mistress, Miss Helen Goodwin, a student of Radcliffe College and a member of the college glee club which was singing at Town Hall.

Every hospitality was extended to Mitzi, even to an order from the manager for a succulent dish of bones at which she was the "guest of the house," and of which she partook in a mannerly fashion indeed after the concert was over.

For three years Mitzi has been the constant companion of Miss Goodwin, going with her to college and away from college, to classes on the campus and even on the stage when Miss Goodwin sings.

'Uncle Sam' Finds $230,000 Profit In Misdirected Mail

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Government rang up $230,000 on its cash registers in 1936 just because the public was careless in addressing mail.

"The number of foolish mistakes people make is almost unbelievable," said Burton G. Cowles of the dead letter division, which received about 12,250,000,000 misdirected letters during the year. Of those, 108,454 contained money. Not counting small change, the Government recovered $96,326 from letters alone.

Its revenue from all sources, including sale of unclaimed packages, recovery of unused stamps, and fees collected for returning misdirected letters, totaled $229,353.

Mr. Cowles has his own theories about misdirected mail. Some letters have "interrupted addressés," others fall into an "association of ideas" category.

The interrupted address, he explained, is what a person was writing when there came a sudden knock at the door or the telephone rang. The letter was put aside and later mailed with the address incomplete.

Ford Strikers End Sit-Down On Union Plea

Truce Delays Walkout in New York Rail Dispute

Settlement Near

Peace Parley Resumed After Rioting in Cannery Strike

By the Associated Press

Evacuation of a Ford Motor Company plant by sit-down strikers and a peace parley in a riotous cannery strike eased tension in two major California labor disputes today.

A threatened strike of the 25,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees in the New York area called for noon today has been delayed for 48 hours.

At 11:45 a. m., George Price, spokesman for the brotherhood, emerged from a protracted conference in New York and announced he believed a satisfactory settlement could be arranged if "we can hold the men on the job for another 48 hours."

The 1800 sit-downers at the Ford assembly plant in Richmond, Calif., made their exodus early today, 11 hours after taking possession, as a protest against alleged discrimination in the departmental transfer of 12 unionists.

Issues in Ford Strike

Officials of the United Automobile Workers of America, who urged the strikers to evacuate, said the dispute would be settled in a day or two. Ford officials in Detroit had no immediate comment. Yesterday a representative of the American Federation of Labor said the federation had sought recognition as a bargaining agency for Ford employees.

A tentative agreement on wage increases and union recognition was in prospect in the cannery strike at Stockton, Calif. Representatives of opposing forces who met with Gov. Frank F. Merriam jointly stated they were "not far from a satisfactory solution."

The conference followed a clash between pickets and sheriff's deputies and state officers in which half a hundred persons were injured, two of them seriously. Tear gas, shotgun fire, clubs, rocks and other missiles were brought into play when pickets rushed a truck delivering spinach to the strikebound plant.

Maine Strike Situation

Quiet obtained in a labor dispute at Lewiston, Maine, where violence broke out Wednesday in a month-old strike affecting 19 shoe factories. Guardsmen continued to patrol the streets, a situation which evoked a protest from the American Civil Liberties Union in New York.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director in New England for the National Labor Relations Board, said that if strikers asked for advice, he would advise them not to return to work without a definite understanding regarding the basis for negotiations.

Four persons were injured in demonstrations against a food store chain at Cincinnati, scene of a meat cutters' strike.

Settlement of the strike of 3700 General Motors employees at Oshawa, Ont., left unchanged Premier Mitchell Hepburn's feelings toward the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization. He said he would retire if the people of Ontario "are prepared to accept the domination of Canadian industry by Lewis and his paid hirelings."

At Hershey, Penna., the C. I. O. affiliated union of United Chocolate Workers announced it would continue unionization efforts among employees of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, despite their rejection of the U. C. W. as a collective bargaining agency.

The National Labor Relations Board will supervise the first election in the automobile industry under the Wagner Act. Packard Motor Car Company workers will decide whether the United Automobile Workers of America shall represent them. Alvan Macauley, Packard president, said it would "definitely settle the question."

Intra-organization difficulties beset the Georgia Federation of Labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Two "state conventions" were in progress at Atlanta. Recently one faction defied William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who had demanded action against local units sympathetic to the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis.

George VI Unveils Conotaph to Father

WINDSOR, England, April 24 (AP)—Great crowds saw a preview of coronation splendor yesterday as King George VI, in the first public speech of his reign, dedicated a monument to his father.

Standing beside the cenotaph, a gift of the people of this borough and of Windsor, Ontario, the King said the "personal memory of my father will always bring the inspiration of his high example."

The band of the Coldstream Guards played the national anthem as the King unveiled the cenotaph, surmounted by a carved representation of the royal emblems resting upon a cushion, all in stone.

Grim Tales From Kentucky's Mines

From the Soft Coal Mines of Harlan County Where Men Are Chattels

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Chad Thatcher is a typical and mythical miner in Harlan County, Kentucky.

Chad lives, according to evidence now being taken before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, in a company town in the soft coal county with its 65,000 people. His mine-camp home, a shack without plumbing, is owned by the coal company. The store is owned by the company; so is the local theater, even the post office. The unpaved streets are private streets, and nobody can ride on them unless under company sufferance.

Riches Go, Poverty Remains

Chad earns an average of $75 a month. But this $900 annual total on which he supports his mountaineer family is not in cash. About 15 per cent is deducted from the fortnightly pay envelope for company services: house rent, health services, blacksmithing, and the like. The rest Chad would theoretically get to take home; but it is testified that most miners lead a hand-to-mouth existence. They can't reach pay day without financial lifesavers. So they draw company scrip, or paper, against which the company store sells them necessaries. The store charges 1 to 20 per cent higher than outside.

Vast riches move out of Harlan in railroad gondolas that coast down the slopes into "Outside," but the riches leave Chad clad in patched overalls. That makes for mysterious struggles in Harlan County. There is, for example, the union. Chad comes by direct descent from English-Scottish ancestry undiluted in these Cumberland fastnesses since Daniel Boone's day. Individualism is inborn, but there crops up occasional demand for collective action.

Agents of the union whisper that outside miners work only 7½ hours a day (not 9 or 10 hours, and not on 10-hour "clean-ups" in which they get no pay at all). Hours are regular, it is asserted, wages higher, conditions better. Miners have their own checkweighman who tell how much coal is mined and whether a man is paid for the work he does. A mysterious "NRA" with blue wings flapped for a while in 1934, and caused a

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Little Cash Is Seen By Kentucky Miners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 24

Miners in Harlan County are paid in scrip exchangeable for goods in the company store, and if a miner tries to turn his scrip into cash he pays 20 to 25 per cent discount in most places and runs the risk of discharge if discovered. Discharge means loss of job and home. It means packing the family out of the community because the coal company owns the community.

Riches They Dig Go Outside but Poverty and Terror Stay Behind

spurt of unionization and riots, and now a set of nine black-robed patriarchs living in a marble palace in Washington have said something about a "Wagner" law, somehow connected with the urgings of union agents to sign up.

But there are wheels within wheels in Harlan County, which Chad and his cronies of the mine tipple dimly understand and whose manifestations they see personified in the menacing activities of Ben Unthank (universally pronounced Un-tank).

Unthank Disappears

He is paid by the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association. Everybody in Harlan knows Unthank. The La Follette Committee would like to reach him—but he dropped out of sight just about the time the committee investigators invaded the coal-dominated mountain barony.

Unthank was the chief deputy sheriff of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association. He got $150 a month, plus a much bigger expense account, and no questions asked. Harlan County has a peculiar system of mingling private pay with public office. High Sheriff Theodore Middleton is paid by the county, but he can deputize practically at will; at present there are 370 deputies, of whom 65 have criminal records; and only eight or nine

Oslo Attracts Tourists With High Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—Because of the wealth and variety of its interests, Oslo is regarded as one of the best holiday centers in Europe. It has been the true Capital of Norway from its foundation in 1047.

It has always been the residence of the royal family. Here the university was built, the chief museum found a place, the exchange and banking center has been built up, as well as the core of the nation's commerce and industry; all the different railway and steamship lines meet here, and the main roads.

Situated at the bottom of the Oslofjord, it is a busy, lively port and the hub of a fertile district.

The center of Oslo itself is Karl Johan, the main street running from the chief railway station, past the Storting, or Parliament, the National Theater and the university up to the royal palace.

Palace Circled by Park

The palace has a dominating position and is surrounded by a park, down the slopes of which people walk to and from Karl Johan. The busiest part of Karl Johan is from the university to the Storting. People saunter on the sunny side of the street in winter, and in summertime on the opposite side where linden trees and gardens give shade and there are benches as resting places.

Military bands play close by in the summer. It is an acknowledged meeting place for all ages and classes, and presents a scene of animation and a good opportunity to study the people of Oslo. They are enthusiastic when they speak of Karl Johan, but are equally proud of Oslo's modern developments.

Electricity is in use everywhere in public, and in homes for lighting, heating and cooking. There are up-to-date swimming pools; some of the public schools are outstanding. In three of them artists have decorated the walls with mural paintings.

Museum for Sculptor

Oslo has built a museum for its eminent sculptor, Gustav Vigeland, who is at work upon a fountain, with statues and a bridge across the lake.

Of the monuments dating from the Middle Ages, the palace and fortress Akershus at the entrance of the port are the best preserved and most picturesque. The residence of the Bishop is in the oldest part of the town. On the Ekeberg hill 4000-year-old rock sculptures are evidence of people who at that remote date lived in the Oslo valley.

On the first Saturday in June Oslo invites its inhabitants to get better acquainted with their city. Fleets of buses gather on Karl Johan, and a guide accompanies each bus through the most interesting parts of the town. In the afternoon a football match between actors and journalists draws large crowds, and in the evening there is dancing at several of the market places.

Norwegian people are most conscientious about housing conditions. In 1914 the first Garden City on the outskirts of Oslo was planned. In more recent years several have sprung up on both sides of Ullevaall Haveby and also at Ekeberg. In the town itself where the sites are valuable, apartment blocks are built. Modern flats have been built by the municipality for its workmen, employees and officials, and loans have been granted to private persons or co-operative companies for the same purpose.

Low Rentals Provided

Dwellings are built of bricks, cement and concrete. Wood is used only inside because of the compulsory use of stone or bricks in building houses.

The housing projects are managed by a superintendent of housing. The average income of the different tenants varies between 4000 crowns (£200) a year and 5000 crowns, and the average rent is between 720 crowns (£36) and 840 crowns a year. The rents thus amount to from 18 to 14.5 per cent of the average earnings. Slum clearance and new housing are developed as separate activities.

With miles of shore Oslo has fine possibilities for swimming. Ingierstrand Bath, one of the largest bathing places, is sheltered by a large pine forest. There are both fresh and salt water. All sorts of attractions such as towers and rafts offer additional amusement, and an orchestra plays dance music in the evening.

Hvalstrand Bath is reached by a steamer, or by motorcar; there is parking room for some 700 cars. At Bygdö salt water swimming bath, part of the shore is reserved for children. At Bygdönes one may sit under many-colored umbrellas and enjoy the view and the traffic of large and small steamers, schooners and yachts.

Walks in Pine Forests

Electric railways take one up into the mountains surrounding Oslo in about half an hour. There are many attractive walks in the extensive pine forests. One can easily spend a whole day there, and there is always some place where refreshments may be obtained.

If one desires to go for longer motor drives, one of the easiest and pleasantest is to Sundvolden. At "Skaret" one has the first fine glimpse of Tyrifjorden and the drive continues in the picturesque and fertile Ringerike.

With car or by train one can visit the big Vamma power station and also Dröbak, an old place with excellent bathing, interesting wooden houses and fine orchards; or further afield in Larkollen with its wider view of the fjord and the activities of the fisherfolk.

Distinctive Home of Norwegian Parliament

Its Commanding Site on Karl Johan Street in Oslo, the Capital, Shown in View

New Shifts on Danubian Chessboard

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Important changes are in process in Central Europe, which in the opinion of the best diplomatic observers deserve the closest study. They are being discussed in every chancellery.

Two statements which are purely propagandist in their downrightness have been made following the recent series of events in Central Europe in which members of the Little Entente have figured:

The first is the familiar statement that the Little Entente has almost ceased to exist, inasmuch as Yugoslavia has signed pacts of friendship with Italy and with Bulgaria, thus breaking the promise of united and single diplomacy which it made to Czechoslovakia and Roumania. The second is that the dream of a Danubian Confederation, which would link the Little Entente with Austria and Hungary, under the joint control of Germany and Italy, maybe about to be realized.

These would be highly important facts, transforming the whole situation of Central Europe—were they true. But though there are elements of truth in them both, it is necessary to await further developments before accepting the accuracy of such rash statements.

Smash-up Predicted

It has long been predicted that the Little Entente would be smashed up, but it has somehow managed to survive. There can, however, be no doubt that its members are tugging in different directions. Czechoslovakia has definitely based its policy on the U. S. S. R. and France, while Yugoslavia is less friendly to Russia and—since the assassination of its King on French soil, and the failure of "collective security" as applied in the case of Ethiopia, and the marked swing to the extreme left in France—is by no means as friendly as it used to be with France. Roumania has vacillated, sometimes seeming ready to lean towards Russia, despite the latent dispute about Bessarabia, and sometimes seeming ready to slip into the Italo-German orbit.

Yet to understand the exact position it is necessary to know what the Little Entente essentially is. The Little Entente was originally a natural enough association of the three Central European countries which came out of the World War on the right side. Czechoslovakia was newly formed and Roumania greatly gained, while Yugoslavia was the old Serbia unit, only very much larger. They realized that there might be attempts to strip them of their acquisitions; and therefore they decided to stand together, especially against Austria and Hungary.

Now this combination persists, and doubtless will continue to persist. The Little Entente nations are against the return of the Hapsburgs, who symbolize oppression; they are likewise against the "Anschluss," which would tend to make Germany all-powerful on the Danube; and they are opposed to Hungarian demands for revision. Although they were not strictly military allies of France (with the exception of Czechoslovakia) they ranged themselves with that nation.

Cumbersome Superstructure

Yet on these original foundations, a superstructure which is apparently too heavy has been built. The three countries pledged themselves to pursue a common foreign policy. Nicholas Titulescu, then Roumanian Foreign Minister, regarded this as a great triumph, and asserted that a new force, equal to that of the Great Powers, had arisen in Europe—since the populations of these three countries added together, were equal to that of Italy or France. But, though they were in agreement on some important points, it was not so easy for them to be brought into consonance on others. Particularly did the division of sentiment make itself felt in their respective attitudes toward the Soviets and Communism.

To this divergence must be added the new desire of Yugoslavia to come to terms with its neighbors. It has made friends—it would seem sincerely—with Bulgaria, which was in the opposite camp, and it has been won over—for the time being—by Italy. It has done these things—which obviously must greatly affect the configuration of Central Europe—without consulting its allies. Moreover, it was prepared to come to a similar arrangement with Hungary, always regarded as the arch-enemy of the Little Entente, when its associates took alarm.

Italy might be able to reconcile the two adversaries, Hungary and Yugoslavia, for its influence with the first has always been considerable, while its new-found friendship with the second favors such a design. But that would imply a distinctly new orientation of policy, and it is not so easy for the Little Entente to change its way of thinking.

European Commentary

Is It the Solution?

Such a move would oblige the other Central European countries to negotiate with Italy and indirectly with Germany, and show themselves willing to form a Danubian Entente on new and different lines.

Some observers have long held that a Danubian Confederation (more or less loosely constructed) is the only real solution. There is suspicion and distrust, but the prospect nevertheless is improving.

France is said to have put forward, last November—though the offer was kept a close secret—a scheme by which the members of the Little Entente would exchange pledges of mutual assistance with each other and with France.

Yugoslavia thinks that the Little Entente cannot accept to be tied up tightly to France, that there are other powers in Europe which may clash with France, and it would be foolish, at this stage, to consent to become exclusively pro-French. So thinks Roumania, but less insistently.

Two Opposing Projects

Communiqués make more interesting reading between the lines than on the lines. It is, for example, affirmed that there is perfect unanimity and adherence to the Little Entente's original purpose, but it is more than hinted that better relations with the Roman group is desirable.

Nevertheless the two projects confront each other—that of a Franco-Russo - Little Entente grouping, assuring mutual military assistance against other countries, and that of a partial reconstitution, at least in an economic sense, of the old Empire, in which Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia would join hands with Austria and Hungary, while in the Balkanic bloc, Bulgaria, another potential "enemy," would take a friendly place.

The difficulty about Roumania, which has oscillated between Russian and Germano - Italian influences, is that Bessarabia, which it has taken from Russia, may hereafter be taken away from it by Russia. Now Russia cannot reach Czechoslovakia, which it has agreed to defend, except across Roumanian territory. But to allow Russian troops to enter Bessarabia may mean the permanent loss of Bessarabia.

Therefore, in the proposals advanced, it was stipulated that Russia should specifically recognize the undisturbed possession of Bessarabia to Roumania, while Roumania should admit the passage of Soviet troops.

But an opposite tendency has also manifested itself—the renewal of the Roumanian understanding with Poland which is on the whole anti-Russian.

The French scheme likewise appeared hostile to Italy, in that France agreed to go to the assistance of Yugoslavia, "in the event" of an Italian attack. Yugoslavia has preferred to remove the possibility of such an attack by coming to a direct agreement with Italy.

The Danubian Scheme

The second scheme, of a Danubian Confederation, has a number of variants. Doubtless Italy would like to regard it as a sort of big Italian protectorate—or at least to fashion it under Italian auspices.

For this purpose—of strengthening its position in Eastern Europe—it is entering into a friendship pact with Turkey, and it already enjoys good relations with Greece. Indeed, it claims ascendency from the Swiss Lakes to the Black Sea.

On the other hand, Germany has not been idle, and has made the most of its former prestige in the Balkans and on the Danube. It would share the Italian "hegemony," and might even quarrel, sooner or later, with Italy about this matter. For the moment, however, the Rome-Berlin axis "works."

In the view of Chancellor Schuschnigg, the Danubian Confederation, of which he dreams, would not be either Italian or German, but would, on the contrary, be "neutral." The Danubian states, by joining together, would protect themselves from Communism, from Fascism, and from National Socialism. They would try to keep out of any European war instead of getting in. Instead of boasting of their "strength," and therefore making sure of their defeat, they would plead their weakness, and so take sides neither with France and Russia, nor yet with Germany and Italy.

In other words, the Danubian States would cease to be pawns in the hands of the Great Powers—France, Russia, Italy and Germany. They would be independent. But the price of their independence is the abandonment of hostility toward each other, and the reconstruction of the economic unity of other days. For if the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, which incorporated many races was a political monstrosity, it was also an economic masterpiece—and in its latter aspect it is argued that it might well be revived.

Sisley Huddleston

Spain

(Continued From Page 1)

cod liver oil and other medical supplies. It puts in at the Downs off Britain's east coast to pick up a pennant from the International Non-Intervention Committee, whose agent there inspects it to guarantee that it is not carrying any contraband. Thence it makes straight for Bilbao.

Meanwhile, the Monitor learns from Mr. Roberts, Member of Parliament, who is secretary of the relief society responsible for the boat, that the fitting out of yet another ship for similar purposes has begun and is to be pushed on rapidly under the supervision of the Duchess of Atholl, who arrives by air here today after an extensive tour in Spain.

The Basque population, most immediately in need of food, it appears, comprises about 400,000 people—300,000 ordinary inhabitants of the industrial city of Bilbao and 100,000 refugees from villages in the mountains by which this great natural fortress is hemmed in on all sides.

40,000 Basque Troops

This population includes 40,000 troops led by Señor José Antonio de Aguirre, Basque President, who has been among the chief inspirers of the stubborn defense which this little people have put up against the insurgent armies.

The Backworth is to be afforded the same measure of protection by the British navy upon the high seas as was accorded to the Hamsterley, the MacGregor and the Stanbrook, no weight being attached in official circles here to the claim made by the Spanish blockading squadron for protection to cease at the six-mile limit. This is because Britain has always insisted upon three miles as the limit of territorial waters, the only exception it has made having been in the case of rum-runners off the American coast, where one hour sailing distance has been substituted. Other countries have other limits. Spain has claimed three miles for its customs purposes and six for naval, while some Scandinavian countries have endeavored to enforce the four-mile limit.

ROME, April 24 (AP)—Well-informed Italian sources today expressed doubt as to the authenticity of a report from Hendaye, France, that 1500 artillerymen, members of the regular Italian army, had arrived at San Sebastian, Spain, to reinforce the insurgent drive against Bilbao.

The Rome sources said that a body of Italian "volunteers"—not army regulars—might have arrived there but not directly from Italy.

No volunteers have gone to Spain for some weeks, they explained. Diplomatic quarters said they had no knowledge of the reported arrival and said the extent of their information was that a small group of officers had dribbled into Spain.

International Spy Accused of Plotting Lindbergh Kidnaping

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 24 (AP)—An "international spy" was accused last night of an important role in a "plot" to kidnap and murder the Lindbergh baby, and a warrant for his arrest was delivered to Anthony M. Hauck, county prosecutor.

The warrant was issued by Justice of the Peace E. R. Hummer in near-by Frenchtown on an information and belief complaint made by a Jersey City private detective, John J. McNally, who claims to have spent several years investigating the crime for which Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed.

Mr. McNally's theory of the Lindbergh crime is that it resulted from an international plot hatched by foreigners whose enmity Colonel Lindbergh had incurred. The "spy" named in the complaint was said to be either in New York, Chicago or Cleveland.

"Absolutely nothing to it," was the comment made on the McNally theory by C. Lloyd Fisher, chief counsel for Hauptmann. Mr. Fisher said McNally had proffered the information to him almost a year ago but he was not "interested" in it. The Hauptmann attorney said it threw no new light on the celebrated case.

Dust Storm Sweeps Texas

DALLAS, Texas, April 24 (AP)—A dust storm practically covered the north half of Texas last night.

The weather bureau here reported visibility from one quarter to four miles, the lowest being reported at Santo, west of Fort Worth.

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Stronger Madrid Shown in Ending Of Defense Junta

MADRID, April 24 (AP)—Civil rule was restored to Madrid today after nine months of martial law in the besieged city.

Gen José Miaja, who had been given virtual dictatorial power in the capital's co-ordinated defenses, was limited to "strictly military affairs" to enable him to concentrate his attention at the war front.

In his place a democratic "ayuntamiento"—a city council government composed of representatives of various anti-fascist political parties—took office immediately.

The decree dissolving the all-powerful Defense Junta was signed by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero at Valencia, temporary seat of the Government.

Heavy rain clouds hung low over the capital and provided a respite from the 12 successive days of insurgent artillery attacks, which had taken a toll of more than 250 lives, had destroyed whole blocks in the center of the city and had caused untabulated injuries in the hundreds.

Italian Regulars Reported In Advance on Bilbao Front

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, April 24 (AP)—More than 1500 regular Italian artillerymen, their colors flying, were said to have paraded through San Sebastian, Spain, today, on their way to reinforce the insurgent attack on Bilbao, 48 miles to the east.

Insurgent officers said that the troops were members of the regular Italian army and that they were shifted with their heavy guns from the Madrid front.

Crowds lined the streets of San Sebastian as the troops and cannon rolled through behind a blaring military band.

Insurgent headquarters also announced that Gen. Emilio Mola's forces again had resorted to fire to blaze their way into the Basque capital of Bilbao.

Soldiers set fire to pine forests, pushing forward as a wall of flame cleared their path.

Insurgents reported capture of four villages in mountainous valleys 20 miles southeast of Bilbao. This was denied by government commanders.

Meanwhile, a second fleet of British freighters prepared to run the insurgent blockade of the Bay of Biscay port.

The steamers Marvia and Sheaf Field and two other British vessels loaded food supplies at St. Jean de Luz.

The freighters MacGregor, Hamsterley and Stanbrook, with 6100 tons of provisions, ran a gantlet of fire into Bilbao early yesterday.

They had been protected to the three-mile limit by the H. M. S. Hood, world's largest warship, and a flotilla of destroyers. The Spanish Government trawler Bizkaya escorted them the rest of the way.

The skippers of the Hamsterley said the insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera and the armed trawler Galerna halted the freighters just before dawn.

A shot from the Almirante Cervera fell into the seas just off their bows. The insurgent commander ordered the freighters to halt.

The Hood was quickly advised of the situation and steamed to the rescue.

Martin Sees Union Victory In Oshawa Strike Accord

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, said yesterday the terms of the Oshawa, Ont., General Motors strike settlement were "very satisfactory" to the U. A. W. A. insofar as recognition was concerned.

"Millard (C. H. Millard, local union official) was and is the representative of the international union and J. L. Cohen (who headed a strikers' negotiating committee) was and is the lawyer for the international union," Mr. Martin said.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued From Page 1)

appropriation bills, he told the House—a mere handful of those introduced—would engulf economy to the tune of $16,250,000,000.

¶ **Labor Review:** Oshawa strike settled; all else unsettled.

¶ **Adolf Hitler** told British pacifist George Lansbury that Germany would attend any world economic and political conference called by the head of a major nation. France's Yvon Delbos hastened to say that France would do likewise—providing, of course, that a general political settlement was feasible. Prime Minister Baldwin was certain that Britain would attend if "a comprehensive investigation showed it was likely to succeed." And as for President Roosevelt, whom George Lansbury wanted to have call the conference, he said nothing.

The Non-Intervention Committee patrol on land and sea around Spain, to keep out foreign volunteers and war supplies, went into action under neutral commanders.

¶ **Mussolini-Schuschnigg Conference:** There was no lack of "informed, authoritative, inside, indisputable" information in the world press as to what the two principals discussed in the Venice talks this week. Mussolini was abandoning Austrian independence; he was not abandoning it. Mussolini was pulling out of Spain; he was merely arranging Austrian affairs for a new push in Spain. Mussolini was giving Germany a free hand in Austria; Mussolini was turning away from his German alliance toward the Little Entente. Mussolini, in short, was exemplifying the Spanish knight who leapt onto his charger and rode furiously in all directions.

¶ **The communiqué** issued after the Venice conference was at least definite in what it did not contain. There was no reference to Austria's political independence—no assurance that Italian troops would leap to the Brenner Pass if Germany threatened. Mussolini was not committing himself, this time.

¶ What to conclude A Venice correspondent says Mussolini is all ready to present Hitler with the latch-key to Austria—"This is the price Mussolini is willing to pay for his alliance with Germany." A Berlin correspondent says Germany is not so sure. There is just a suspicion, he relates, that Mussolini joined hands with Germany merely for a little game in Spain; and now that Spanish air castles have dissolved, the Duce may be returning to his earlier Danubian playground where he is the natural geographical opponent of German expansion. Reader take choice.

¶ Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times, just back from interviewing both Mussolini and Schuschnigg, inclines to the latter choice. Italy is just as determined as ever, she writes, to keep the German military giant from standing athwart the Austrian heights, dominating Central Europe and northern Italy. But he cannot and will not guarantee by himself to keep Austria and Danubia out of German hands. He needs France's Central European allies — even France and Britain themselves—to underwrite Austrian independence. So he plays a wary game, "today's Merchant of Venice—writing off losses, speculating on narrow margins and discounting futures" and closing no contracts.

¶ **Austria** frequently is not permitted to shape its future. But today, it appears to be turning back toward its old-time underwriters — presumably to seek stronger apronstrings than Italy alone can offer. Now that the Venice conference is over, it is announced that Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austrian Foreign Secretary, will journey, not to Berlin—not even to Little Entente capitals—but to Paris and London.

Court Orders Firm To Recognize Union

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 24 (AP)—In a decision unprecedented in the northern New York judicial district, Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant yesterday ordered receivers of the Schenectady Railway Company to recognize the Transport Workers' Industrial Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, as sole bargaining agency for its employees.

The ruling was issued on application of Abram V. Louer and James C. Cooper, receivers, who asked instructions for the proper procedure in dealing with the union.

"I will instruct the receivers to meet with representatives of that organization (the union) whenever they require it, and to meet any demands they may make," the judge said.

"However," Judge Bryant continued, "I cannot give the receivers, at this time, any instructions or approval of any demands, the character of which the court does not know."

Senator Nathan L. Bachman

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Senator Nathan L. Bachman (D) of Tennessee, a supporter of the Administration and an early advocate of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who passed on last night, was appointed in 1933 to the Senate seat vacated by the selection of Cordell Hull as Secretary of State. He was elected for the remainder of the term in 1934 and won a full term last year.

Senator Bachman's distinguished legal career later won for him a Phi Beta Kappa key from the University of Virginia and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Chattanooga.

A law graduate of the University of Virginia, he became city attorney of Chattanooga in 1906. A few years later he was made state circuit judge, and in 1918 he was elected an associate justice of the state Supreme Court.

He stepped down from the bench in 1924 to run for the Senate, but was defeated. He then practiced law in Chattanooga.

Grim Tales of Kentucky Mines

(Continued From Page 1)

are paid by the county. The rest are paid direct by the coal companies.

Since the companies don't like the union it is only natural that the deputies don't either. Their dislike has taken the form, according to corroborative testimony, of high-handed repression, or terrorism. Chad Thatcher has been steeped in the situation all his life, but the specific facts set down in sworn black and white are new for most outside readers.

Shambling mountaineer Chris Patterson, Larkin Baker and Richard Tackett testify that Ben Unthank hired them to explode 15 sticks of dynamite outside the building where "Peggy" Dwyer, 72-year-old Ulysses of the U. M. W. A. movement, was sleeping—"slamming him up against the ceiling," but leaving the apparently impervious mountaineer-unionist with only a scratch.

George S. Ward, neatly dressed secretary of the Coal Association, explains that the $70,000-a-year organization contributes $1200 to the Boy Scouts and $500 to the Girl Scouts, and also pays Unthank's salary. Mr. Ward testifies he has refused even to know the names of the men Ben Unthank hires; that he gives Unthank a free financial hand in "covering the county"—the other witnesses describe it as "road-riding." Ward further frankly admits he has systematically destroyed the association's records, anticipating an investigation. Others of the association officers profess complete ignorance of where big sums go, which are collected from tonnage assessments on members, ranging from four mills to 1 cent a ton, fluctuating it appears, with the rise and fall of trade union campaigns.

No Relief in Politics

Chad Thatcher still has several avenues open in a fight for industrial freedom. There is the State Legislature at Frankfort, Ky.

But dapper Mr. Ward testifies he spends part of every year at Frankfort, that expenses are heavy, that he fights such laws as those making scrip redeemable in cash, at face value; prohibiting coal companies from paying deputies' salaries, and the like. All these bills have been defeated, he says.

Blocked here, Chad might seek freedom by politics. But it develops that the head of the Harlan Republican county committee is Ward himself, and the Democratic county head is F. J. Dickinson, president of the Coal Operators' Association.

Chad might escape by saving money. But that is hard with the scrip system and company store. Sheriff Middleton tells the Senate committee that he made 170 per cent profit last year in an investment in a company store. Sheriff Middleton who once served five months for a liquor offense was elected on a "reform" ticket, but is now bonded by 11 big coal companies, and refuses to discharge deputy sheriffs charged by grand jury with being menaces to law and order.

It was angry miners like Chad himself who elected Middleton, but as the latter told the Senate committee, "I guess lots of campaign promises don't get fulfilled." It is also testified that Middleton has been getting a "kick-back" on the salaries of some of his deputies.

That blocks most avenues of escape for men like Chad. Even the union has dangers. Larkin Baker, a clean-cut, neatly-dressed young man, takes the witness stand, and frankly explains that while he was serving as organizer for UMW, and vice-president of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, he was also secretly drawing $75 a month as "undercover man" from Unthank.

A More Separate Side

There is a more sinister side to it all. Elmon Middleton (not the sheriff), liberal prosecuting attorney for the county, stepped on his self-starter one day and, as the witness put it, "lived only a few minutes." It had been mined with dynamite. There was the shooting of Preacher Musick's boy, a fusillade hit the house of the minister-unionist who had been many times warned, and his bright young son, the joy of his heart, succumbed in his arms. . . .

There have been beatings, jailings, shootings, dynamitings and kidnapings in Harlan. The charges are hardly denied. And strings from "captive" mines lead out of Harlan to some of the country's biggest industries; the United States Steel Corporation for example has the United States Coal & Coke Company at Lynch, Ky., as a subsidiary. Lynch is a company-owned town of 12,000 people who do not even elect a Mayor. Twenty-three union organizers were arrested near there one day without warrants by deputies and held as "vagrants."

And so Chad Thatcher scratches his head. He dosn't know that Harlan County is a disruptive influence in the whole soft coal industry of America. But he does know that there are few avenues left open to him save violence.

Do those black-robed justices in Washington, among their gleaming columns, have power that extends to Harlan? The Chief Justice wrote last week that the "right of employees to self-organization and to have representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining is often an essential condition of industrial peace."

But who has the final power in Harlan County—the Supreme Court, or Ben Unthank?

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Texas Christian Scientists Are Assured Bill Agreed To By Doctors Would Be Passed

By Paul O. Nafe
Daily Features Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The efforts of the Christian Scientists of Texas to achieve full recognition of their right to practice their religion unhampered are nearer realization today than ever before, at least since the drafting of the Medical Practice Act in 1907. A bill has been introduced into the Senate (S. B. 128) which, now in the Public Health Committee, awaits the reconciling of certain differences between the State Medical Association and the Christian Scientists; and if a mutually satisfactory bill can be reported out, it is assured of passage in the Senate and House and has the promise of signature by the Governor.

Although an observer might be reluctant to predict that full agreement would be reached before the approaching end of the present legislative session, or even another session, there is an encouraging trend of friendliness which holds promise of the necessary reconciliation between the Medical Association and the Christian Scientists. Every member of the Texas Legislature would be glad to see this perennial problem solved, and the authorized spokesman for the doctors of Texas has reasserted the willingness of the Medical Association to give careful consideration to any proposal which will protect the high standard of medical practice in the State and at the same time allow Christian Scientists to enjoy their constitutional rights.

Issues are Clarified

In addition, there is a notable clarification of the issues involved. Whereas, some partisans have looked upon the contest of the Christian Scientists as a commercial one designed merely to increase the revenue of practitioners, and others have viewed the opposition of the medical fraternity as a drive against religious competition in the healing work, there is now an acknowledgment that the Christian Scientists have been seeking the liberties enjoyed in other states, and that the doctors have been intent on protecting the public against fraudulent practitioners of medicine.

The legislative campaign of the Christian Scientists began with the enactment of the Medical Practice Act in 1907, the purpose of which was to insure against medical quackery and incompetence, by limiting the practice of medicine to those who had become proficient according to the requirements of the State Medical Association. Because the act incorporated a definition of the practice of medicine which includes as a medical practitioner "any person . . . who shall treat or offer to treat any disease or disorder, mental or physical . . . by any system or method," the Christian Scientists felt that there should be a specific exemption for those who practiced healing by the Biblical method of prayer.

After a protracted campaign of enlightenment, the following exempting amendment was passed in 1923: "Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as . . . to affect or limit in any way the application or use of the principles, tenets, or teachings of any church, in the ministration to the sick or suffering by prayer without the use of any drug or material remedy, provided sanitary and quarantine laws and regulations are complied with." However, because of the opposition of the State Medical Association this amendment was itself amended by addition of the clause: "and that no charge be made therefor directly or indirectly." This virtually voided the exemption of Christian Scientists from the act; for instead of freeing them from its provisions, it specifically put them under the law of the act.

"No Charge" Clause

Efforts have been made for many years to eliminate this "no charge" clause from the Medical Practice Act; and these attempts have unfortunately given the impression that the primary purpose of the legislative efforts has been to secure from the State the right for practitioners to charge for their services.

"This impression is entirely erroneous," according to Roy G. Watson, formerly owner and publisher of the Houston Post, and at present Christian Science Committee on Publication for Texas. In an interview he added:

"In introducing our bill this year we have exercised great care to stress the fundamental intent of our legislation, that of securing complete exemption from the Medical Practice Act itself; for, had it not been for the rather broad definition of the 'practice of medicine,' it would never have been necessary for Christian Scientists to secure permission to carry on the public practice of their religion or for Christian Science practitioners to charge for their services.

"Every church seeking recognition as a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, must have among its members at least one individual listed as a Christian Science practitioner. Such a practitioner may not engage in any other profession or vocation, but is required to devote his or her time to the public practice of Christian Science.

"In endeavoring to be law-abiding citizens, Christian Science practitioners all during these years have carefully avoided making a charge directly or indirectly, even though, in so doing, they have been placed in the position of being objects of charity.

"Mary Baker Eddy states that 'Christian Science practitioners should make their charges for treatment equal to those of reputable physicians in their respective localities' (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany 237:16). However, a by-law in our Church Manual (Art. 8, Sec. 22) prohibits any practitioner from suing a patient for recovery of a fee. Our present interest in legislative matters is to secure the complete recognition of the fact that healing is an integral part of the practice of our religion and comes under our constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

Increased Understanding

"The possibility of the Christian Scientists and the Medical Association getting together on a bill which would be mutually satisfactory seemed so encouraging to the members of the Public Health Committee that at the public hearing last February our bill was referred to a subcommittee of three. Under the instructions of this subcommittee, representatives of the Christian Scientists and the Medical Association have held a number of conferences which have been marked by much cordiality and increased understanding.

"The chief obstacle at present to immediate joint action is the fact that the legislative committee of the Medical Association is prevented from free negotiations by a motion passed at the last annual convention of the association, which was to the effect that any changes in the Medical Practice Act should not be considered. An effort is being made to have this restriction removed at the next convention to be held in Fort Worth on May 10-13. If this is done, there is every reason to believe that we shall then be able to work out a bill with the legislative committee, which can be offered to the Legislature as an uncontested bill."

Dr. Holman Taylor, secretary of the State Medical Association of Texas, and editor of the Texas State Journal of Medicine, was interviewed in Fort Worth. His 30 years of capable service with the association bear witness to the confidence he enjoys and to his ability to speak for the medical profession. During all these years he has been intimately concerned with the legislative efforts made by the Christian Scientists to be fully exempted from the provisions of the Medical Practice Act.

Medical Viewpoint

After he had made many friendly references to the Christian Scientists of Texas, he said: "The medical profession of Texas has only the most tolerant and cordial attitude toward the Christian Science denomination. It is a matter of fact that when the Medical Practice Act was drafted in 1907—and I helped to draft it—none of us had the Christian Scientists in mind; much less did we wish to work a hardship on them. However, the Christian Scientists themselves thought that under the definition of the 'practice of medicine' they might come under the provisions of the act; and in 1923 they secured an exemption, although limited to those who do not charge directly or indirectly in their practice.

"I have always held that if the churches are practicing medicine, they belong in the Medical Practice Act, and that if they are not practicing medicine, they do not belong there. The State Medical Association stands ready at any time to remove the exemption and the obnoxious 'no charge' clause. This would restore the situation so far as the Christian Scientists are concerned to their status before 1923."

Dr. Taylor confirmed the fact that the Association a year ago had tied the hands of the legislative committee, so far as permitting any change in the Medical Practice Act is concerned, until the next meeting, on May 10.

When asked if he saw any possibility of a vote at that time permitting some special consideration of the matter proposed by the Christian Scientists, he said: "I cannot forecast such an action, but I do want to say that the legislative committee is always glad to consider any proposition of this sort. Of course, everyone concerned must understand that there is a rigid principle involved. We insist that anyone who practices medicine must have thoroughly studied the human body in health and in disease—its anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc. Then he is free to practice whatever school of healing he desires. We feel that the people of Texas must be protected against ignorance, incompetence, and quackery, and the effort to insure this protection will never be relaxed. However, the last bill submitted by the Christian Scientists is, from our point of view, the least objectionable."

Confident of Success

Robert J. Long, prominent attorney of Austin, and formerly member of the Texas House of Representatives, who has been engaged by the Committee on Publication for Texas as a legal aide, referring to the present status of the measure, said:

"Realizing that the matter should be handled in a way which would antagonize no one, I helped to draft this year's bill, which closely follows the actual phraseology of the exemption of the present act, omitting the qualifying clause that no charge be made directly or indirectly.

"The bill was very kindly introduced by Senator Claud C. Westerfeld, and was referred by Lieut. Gov. Walter F. Woodul to the Public Health Committee. At the public hearing ordered by Chairman T. J. Holbrook, one of the interesting high lights was the correction of the misconception on the part of the Medical Association that the Christian Scientists had secured the exempting amendment to the Medical Practice Act by erroneously asserting that it had the support of the Medical Association.

"Chairman Holbrook, who introduced the amendment in behalf of the Christian Scientists in 1923, explained when the statement was reiterated this year that the misconception which had arisen had actually been due to some misinformation on the part of his office, with which the Christian Science denomination had had no part. Dr. Taylor thanked Chairman Holbrook in accepting this correction, and said, 'This statement will not be made again.'

"Upon the motion of Senator John S. Redditt the bill was referred to a sub-committee of three, on the basis that inasmuch as the doctors had stated that if the church was not practicing medicine it did not belong in the Medical Practice Act, and that the Christian Scientists had said that they did not belong there, there seemed to be sufficient basis for a bill to which both parties could agree."

Views of State Officials

The following statements give evidence of the simple procedure which awaits the bill to be worked out between the State Medical Association and the Christian Scientists:

Senator T. J. Holbrook, chairman of the Senate Public Health Committee: "An unopposed bill would be promptly reported to the floor of the Senate."

Senator William R. Newton, chairman of the subcommittee of three, and the only doctor in the Texas Senate: "The Christian Scientists ought to have fair treatment; and I stand ready to help all I can."

Senator John S. Redditt, member of the subcommittee: "Nothing could please me more than to see the Christian Scientists and the doctors get together on a bill that would end this long litigation."

Senator Morris Roberts, member of the subcommittee: "Count on me for every support, if a bill satisfactory to both parties can be drafted."

Lieutenant-Governor Walter F. Woodul, presiding over the Texas Senate: "A compromise bill could easily be passed; and I know that the Texas Legislature would be glad to see this perennial problem satisfactorily solved."

Robert W. Calvert, Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives: "No unopposed piece of legislation would have any difficulty in the House of Representatives. Texas would welcome the settlement of this matter."

When asked whether he would sign a bill which would conciliate the views of the Christian Scientists and the Medical Association, Gov. James V. Allred stated: "When the two factions are finally agreed upon the bill, and it is pasesd by both Houses, it will most assuredly have my favorable consideration and signature."

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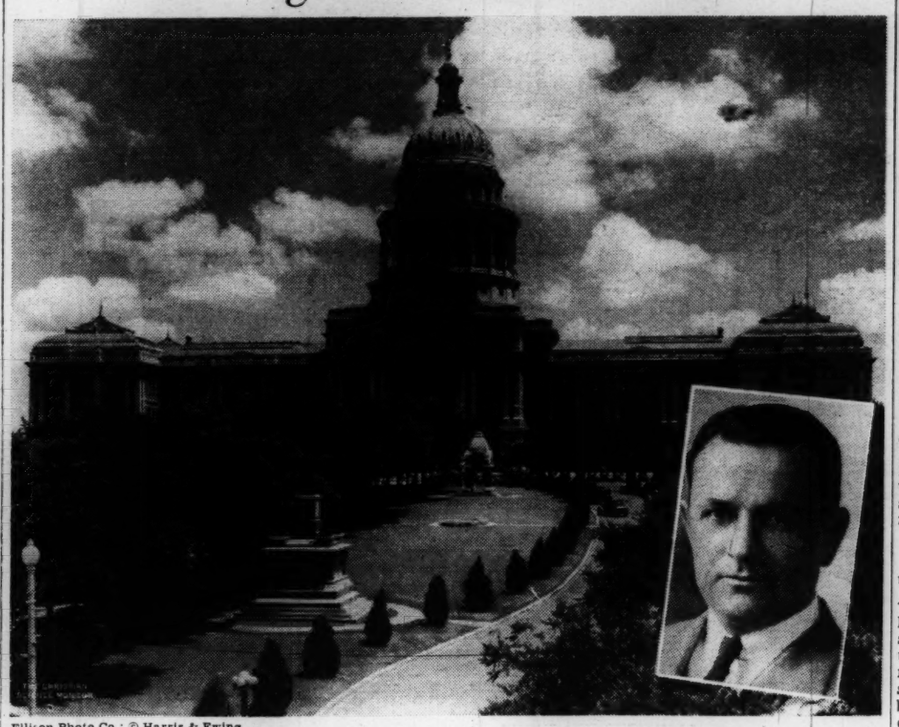

Ellison Photo Co.; © Harris & Ewing
State Capitol at Austin — Gov. James V. Allred

Aluminum Suit Forecasts Big Legal Battle

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—A mighty legal struggle appeared certain tonight after the Department of Justice filed suit to dissolve the powerful Aluminum Company of America on charges that it had violated the anti-trust laws.

The company immediately began its fight against the charges with a statement denying the allegations and complaining that it was "the most investigated concern in America."

The Justice Department named Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh millionaire and former Secretary of the Treasury, a defendant along with 36 others described as officers, directors or stockholders. Twenty-five subsidiary and affiliated companies also were named.

Attorney General Cummings entered the suit yesterday in federal district court in New York City with a petition that the company be dissolved and its properties rearranged under several separate corporations "to break its monopolistic control."

Action of the company on March 1, 1937, in advancing the carlot price of virgin ingot 1-cent a pound was cited as an alleged act of "oppressive and unreasonable price-fixing."

C. C. Carr, speaking for the aluminum company, said it was "at a loss to understand why it had been singled out for further investigation." It has been subjected to at least seven major investigations in the last 25 years. Mr. Carr said the concern "believed it had been cleared of any charges of monopolistic practices."

The petition states the company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries manufacture 100 per cent of the virgin aluminum in the United States, sell more than 90 per cent of aluminum sheet and virtually 100 per cent of such structural items as wire, cable and tubing made from aluminum.

Further, it charged, the company has protected its American monopoly from foreign competition through a series of devices and contracts with foreign interests dating back to 1902.

Mr. Carr said that while the company was the only producer of pig aluminum in the United States, it sells American manufacturers only about one-third of their requirements. The remainder, he said, came from purchases of aluminum scrap and imports.

Mr. Carr said Andrew W. Mellon personally held less than 1 per cent of the firm's voting stock and none of the controlling stock.

The Government contended, however, that the Mellon influence operated through financial interest in subsidiaries.

Its brief said that Mellon, Paul Mellon and Ailsa Mellon Bruce, "own a large proportion of the company's capital stock, and also through their ownership of all the capital stock of the coalesced company own a large proportion of the capital stock of Aluminum Limited, and thereby influence the policies and activities of Aluminum Company and Aluminum Limited."

To substantiate charges that the March price increase was arbitrary and excessive, the Government alleged that the advance was made "in the face of an increase of earnings from $9,571,206 in 1935 to $20,866,935 in 1936."

In defense, Carr said that in 50 years the company has reduced the price of aluminum from $8 a pound to 20 cents a pound and made it available to 350 major industries with more than 2000 industrial applications.

President Names May 22 National Maritime Day

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt has proclaimed May 22 as National Maritime Day. The action commemorates the sailing of the steamship Savannah from Savannah, Ga., May 22, 1819, on what was described in a Congressional resolution as the first successful trans-oceanic voyage under steam.

'Third Degree' Ban Loses in Vote Of New York Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The drive to ban "third degree" police methods which reached the status of a bill at this session of the Legislature, today had been quashed by Senate action following a debate that ended with recommitment of the proposal to committee. The question of its advancement to order of final passage precipitated a sharp debate in which one side charged police brutality and the other denied it, with Senators Elmer F. Quinn and John J. McNaboe, Democrats of New York City, the respective leaders.

Only four members of the upper chamber voted for advancement from committee, and Senator McNaboe's motion to void the measure was made in a half-empty chamber, so the vote of 16 senators, nine in the negative, was enough to effect it.

Attack on Practice

Premier sponsor of the bill was the American Civil Liberties Union. And Senator Quinn based his support on the contention that "if respect for law is wanted, it is certainly not to be had in the back room of a police station" where, he said, "the practice of clubbing and beating is in well-recognized existence."

"I believe we should have quick arraignments, quick trials and quick sentences," he continued. "The district attorneys are against this bill, but I say that if a district attorney has a case, he doesn't need police brutality to make it for him. An intelligent detective doesn't have to beat a criminal to make his case. Let law enforcement start with the law-enforcement authorities."

Senator McNaboe used the backing of the American Civil Liberties Union as one of his main arguments against the bill, the union having been one of the citizen groups he sought to implicate in his two-session drive for a legislative investigation of Communist activities in New York state.

Return of Shyster Seen

"Are we to give the criminal an even break?" he asked. "Does the criminal give the law-abiding citizen an even break? Either the police department or the criminal will survive. If this bill becomes law, you will see the crooked bondsmen and the shyster lawyer coming into action."

The bill, which was introduced through Assemblyman Ira Holley, also a New York City Democrat, successfully ran the Lower House gantlet this week, but subsequently was condemned by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as "a Magna Charta for the punks, crooks, gangsters, racketeers and shyster lawyers in the magistrates' courts."

'Quick Freezing' Boon to Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGETON, N. J., Auril 24—The process of quick-freezing foods, offering the farmer a stable market for his best produce, is now rapidly expanding its contract orders for the summer crops on thousands of additional acres to fill the rising demand for fresh vegetables and fruits on a year-round basis.

Farmers who have been compelled to dump their produce into the normal wasteful distribution system with its hazardous prices and high spoilage, are now finding a market of the most efficient type in the new freezing plants. They contract for the sale of their whole output, pick at precisely the right stage of ripeness, deliver to a near-by freezing plant, and receive a good price based on the willingness of the public to buy the frozen foods throughout the year.

One farm of some 5000 acres in South Jersey has turned to specializing in the growing of vegetables for freezing purposes. The freezing plant, which used to be a canning plant, is located close by. When the freezing equipment cannot take care of the harvest, the vegetables are canned. The acreage thus utilized has grown from about 350 acres under contract in 1933 to approximately 15,000 acres this year.

Quick-freezing, though discovered in Labrador, was developed in Massachusetts. The most commonly known of the frozen foods is named for the man, Clarence Birdseye, who conceived the idea in connection with fish so that inland America might enjoy fresh fish just as the coast cities did. From this small beginning and after a year's work in research laboratories in 1930, it was believed that an investment might safely be made for the development of the idea as applied to vegetables.

This method has at last proven not only practicable but very desirable because it preserves foods and at the same time enables manufacturers to supply fresh foods during the entire year at normal prices, instead of glutting the fresh market during the harvest season and having fresh vegetables sell at a premium out of season.

This idea has given rise to other industries of almost equal importance inasmuch as different, large-scale farming and harvesting machinery was necessary. Different machinery for shelling, cleaning, washing, blanching, packaging and freezing the product was needed, designed, manufactured and supplied. A new type of package came into being.

Warehouses had to design and build zero rooms of large capacity with machinery capable of maintaining low temperatures. Trucks insulated to use dry ice were designed, built and put into use for transporting the manufactured products to storage, or for making deliveries to not too distant destinations. Railroads with their refrigerated cars now carry these frozen goods all over the country. Steamships with zero space carry carloads from coast to coast. Special equipment had to be installed in retail stores of which there are over 2000 handling the products.

The frozen foods on the market at present include asparagus, peas, snap beans, lima beans, spinach, broccoli, cauliflower, and corn; strawberries, raspberries, blue berries, and peaches; poultry, and cuts of meats and fish.

Alphabet Drills and Spelling Bees Labeled 'Mistake' by U. S. Educator

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education, said today the spelling bee of his generation was all a mistake.

The modern school child, he added, gets along faster even if he isn't taugh his ABC's until the third or fourth grade.

"The spelling match didn't teach how to spell," said Dr. Studebaker. "Its very nature of sitting down when you missed a word gave the least practice to those who needed most."

The one-time Iowa schoolboy contended from his own recollection that alphabet drills—as contrasted with today's system of ignoring the ABC's in learning to read—were a slow and tortuous path to knowledge.

"In my day the first thing children learned was the alphabet. D-o-g to me didn't mean dog—it meant d-o-g. I even pronounced it that way, sort of a 'deeogi' sound.

"Nowadays youngsters learn to recognize words as objects, and they start reading. They learn to read by reading."

The commissioner said processes of teaching have improved until now teachers are prepared to recognize the innate characteristics of children and the necessity of making an appeal to the individual differences.

"We don't want our school years," he said, "subjected to some kind of regimented lock-step system in which we are told what to think and are expected to think only what we are told."

Dr. Bernice E. Leary, senior specialist in elementary education in Dr. Studebaker's department, has made an extensive study of new school activity programs.

On Chicago's North Shore, she said, there is a school where the pupils dress like Indians when they are studying Indians and like Greeks when they study Greece.

All over the country, she said, there are schools in which the courses of study are shedding their formality.

"Children will play postoffice (not the old kissing game) in the first grade and thereby learn something about communication. In the sixth grade they may study Roman life in general, taking in history, geography and mathematics."

Anti-Hitler Film Barred

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24 (AP)—Mayor Bernard Dickmann yesterday refused use of Municipal Auditorium tonight for the showing of an anti-Hitler motion picture, "Der Kampf" (the struggle) after Reinold Freytag, German consul here, had protested.

Indiana Revamps Parole Plan To Individualize Convict Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Latest approved methods will be applied to the parole, education and rehabilitation of all inmates of correctional institutions in Indiana, Thurman A. Gottschak of Berne, Ind., new administrator of the State Public Welfare Department, has just made known here.

The modern Pendleton Reformatory, near Anderson, Ind., has been selected as a laboratory to formulate a system of psychological examinations and classifications that will be extended to other prisons, Mr. Gottschalk said.

State Obtains Experts

Indiana has gone to the East to obtain correctional work experts who will direct the background study and best parole methods for prison inmates, Mr. Gottschalk announced. The plan will embody the following principles:

1. Classification, meaning systematic and individualized study and treatment of the population of each penal institution.
2. Inmates will be studied from a psychological standpoint as to their physical and mental makeup, previous occupation, crimes committed, education, adaptability, training necessary to make them useful citizens and correction of deficiencies caused by improper youth training.
3. Individual case-study treatment will be the basis of paroles. Already parole supervision in Indiana has been grouped under a single head in the State Public Welfare Department. The field force is being expended from eight to 100 parole agents.
4. Case study is expected to relieve overcrowding and hasten rehabilitation.

Prisoners Transferred

Pendleton is a prison of rigid rules and strong walls. Already, on the basis of the study of individuals, it has been possible to transfer several prisoners to the Indiana State Penal Farm near Putnamville. On the farm the prisoners perform agricultural labors and have more freedom.

Donald T. Griffin has been named general supervisor of the classification program. His two assistants are Mark C. Roser, graduate of Earlham college who for five years was employed at the Norfolk Prison colony in Massachusetts, and Donald Wolfe, graduate of Indiana Central College and a postgraduate student at Indiana University and the University of Illinois.

'Musts' for Business Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—A list of musts and must-nots is being drawn up for commercial workers, employers and teachers as the result of conferences called by the Transcription Supervisors' Association, affiliated with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Employers told teachers that machine operators may, but stenographers may not, tint their nails dark red, that sleeves less than four inches long are taboo, that awkward posture, dressy clothes and too much lipstick may keep a girl from getting a job.

Teachers told employers they must not expect the average beginner to take down more than 80 words a minute, or the girl with one year of experience to go more rapidly than 90 words a minute.

Some employers want college girls, it was brought out at the conference. Others think that most college graduates are superficially trained in commercial requirements and do not care to start as a beginner.

Employers stress adequate academic training, technical proficiency and good personality as the three essentials in the field, they define an attractive personality, as including a good carriage, clear complexion, vigor, an even disposition, pleasant voice, good ennunciation and pronunciation, clear and concise statements, and good expression. To this they added that an employee should be "a good sport, learn to control her emotions, and always appear cheerful."

The educational committee of the association, which planned the series of talks, is trying to help prospective employees although its members note a movement in the business world to revolutionize commercial training and to replace the stenographer with a dictating machine.

Lesson in Distinction

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Here's what Miss Renee Long, department store stylist, told the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs. "A lovely girl is an accident but a distinguished woman is an achievement."

Adapting dress and coiffure to personality, she said, spells distinction.

Store Finds Old Supply Of Black Sand for Penmen

POTSDAM, N. Y., April 24 (AP)—The days when drug stores sold "fine black sand from Lake Champlain" for use of penmen, were recalled yesterday with the discovery of six dust-covered packages on a store shelf here.

William S. Remington, the druggist, who found the sand, said it was wrapped in yellowed pages torn from an 1859 almanac. Each package contained eight ounces of the fine dust which was once sifted over writing to blot excess ink.

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Packard Employees to Vote On Bargaining Preferences

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—Employees of the Packard Motor Car Company will vote next Wednesday in the automobile industry's first election under the National Labor Relations Act to decide whether they wish the United Automobile Workers of America to represent them in collective bargaining.

The union and the Packard management alike, in making the announcement yesterday, expressed satisfaction with the proposed election, to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Representatives of both have been negotiating for several days on 22 U. A. W. A. demands, one of which was for recognition as sole bargaining agency for Packard employees.

Alvan Macauley, president not only of Packard but also of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, said he hoped "every last one of our wage workers will vote."

Ford on Union Issue

Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, disclosed that he had replied to an American Federation of Labor offer of negotiations looking toward collective bargaining with a statement that "there is nothing we can add to what has already been said publicly."

The proposal for A. F. of L. negotiations came from Francis Dillon, representative of William Green, Federation president. Mr. Dillon, who was replaced by Homer Martin as president of the Automobile Workers union in a convention at South Bend., Ind., in April, 1936, claimed the fact he received a reply from Mr. Ford meant "we have our foot inside the front door."

Harry H. Bennett, Ford personnel director, said Edsel Ford attached no significance to the exchange of telegrams with Mr. Dillon and added that "Mr. Ford would reply to any one, as a matter of courtesy."

Henry Ford, Edsel's father, has said he never will recognize any union. After the Supreme Court decision holding the Wagner Labor Relations Act constitutional he said Ford employees were "free to join anything they want to," adding they were "foolish if they join any union."

Auto Output Climbs

Labor difficulties in the Chevrolet plant of General Motors Corporation at Janesville, Wis., and the Richmond, Calif., plant of the Ford Company were reported yesterday as Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the industry's output for the week would total 139,090 cars and trucks, close to the high level of 1929 operations.

The Chevrolet trouble, which affected 2700 workers, was settled quickly by an agreement with a U. A. W. A. committee. A Ford spokesman said the Richmond dispute was being settled there and declined to comment on it.

A five-hour sit-down in the Buick Motor Company plant at Flint, Mich., affecting 4000 Buick and 2800 Fisher Body plant night shift workers, ended early today when the management agreed to confer with union representatives. Robert C. Travis, U. A. W. A. organizer, said the strike was precipitated by a change in payday from Thursday to Friday.

Ward's said a current production averaging 28,000 units a day equals the "best daily output ever recorded by the industry," and added that some manufacturers affected by recent strikes, among them Chrysler, have not yet attained peak operations.

New Union Formed To Escape Former Strike Injunction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—Novel tactics are being employed by union leaders in the sit-down strike at the Artcraft Hosiery Mills in an attempt to avoid an injunction granted six years ago by Judge Harry S. McDevitt against threatening or molesting of artcraft workers by members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Branch No. 1, Local 706.

The 25 sit-down strikers—out of a total of 675 employees—who were rushed past a police guard and into the plant on April 20 by about 3000 pickets not connected with the plant, have been enrolled in a new C. I. O. union, according to William Leader, head of the local Council for Industrial Organization.

After the sit-down strike forces the other employees and the management to recognize the new union as the sole bargaining agency, Mr. Leader explained, this union will be made one with the older federation at which the injunction is aimed.

In the meantime Judge McDevitt has issued a writ calling on the original union to show cause why he should not issue an order for removal of the sit-downers by the sheriff. He also called on the strikers and union officers to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for violation of the injunction.

Railroad Board Enlarges Scope of Strike Hearing

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt's Emergency Labor Board today included four railroad brotherhoods within the scope of its hearing on a dispute between two of them and the Southern Pacific Company. The board overruled Donald Richberg, counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, when he sought to have Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Order of Railway Conductors excluded.

Honored

Wide World

Mrs. Carl R. Gray
Wife of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Who Has Been Chosen by the Golden Rule Foundation as the "American Mother of 1937"

Peace Conference Follows Violence In Cannery Strike

STOCKTON, Calif., April 24 (AP)—The Stockton cannery strike moved today from a field of rioting, where 50 persons were shot, clubbed and gassed, to peace meetings at Sacramento.

There a conference of canners' and labor representatives with Gov. Frank F. Merriam, broke up early this morning amid indications of a tentative agreement between factions over demands for wage increases and union recognition.

Aa joint statement said canners and workers believed they were "not far from a satisfactory solution" but explained conferences with their individual groups would be necessary before resumption of the peace conference.

Sheriff's deputies and state officers bombarded the pickets with tear gas and shotgun fire. The strikers replied with swinging clubs and flying rocks. Finally J. C. Fitzgerald, labor council member, mounted a loudspeaker truck and appealed to the strikers to disperse.

Quickly a truce was arranged. Governor Merriam obtained renewal in Sacramento, 30 miles away, of peace conferences which collapsed last Wednesday.

Representatives of the canners, who operate four big plants here, and the Agricultural Workers' Union, convened in Sacramento last night.

A state assembly committee, created by special resolution, came here to investigate the strike, promising to "make peace and take no action that would create further bitterness."

Emphasis on Service Marks 'American Mother of 1937'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The Golden Rule Foundation, determined to harness the "lush sentimentality" of Mother's Day, May 9, into some practical expression of philanthrophy for underprivileged mothers and children, has for three successive years chosen as a spokeswoman "The American Mother" of the year.

This year she is Mrs. Carl Raymond Gray of Omaha, Neb., wife of the president of the Union Pacific Railroad, who as a Kansas farm girl of 17 married a 19-year-old railroad telegrapher whose salary was $60 a month. Between them they had $4 on the day of the marriage, more than 50 years ago.

Aided Husband's Success

For her practical co-operation in her husband's success and for raising three distinguished sons, Mrs. Gray has been honored as this year's choice, following two women of humbler means, the widow of a Georgia lawyer who for many of her adult years has been dean of a girls' college supporting her children, and the wife of the owner of a small ranch in California whose money income while she was bringing up her children never exceeded $60 a month.

One of the chief reasons for making the choice of Mrs. Gray was her emphasis on character and service as being more important than worldly success and social position. She has taught Sunday school classes for 50 years and was the first woman teacher to use the radio for Bible lessons.

To Speak on Radio

Mrs. Gray will come to New York City for Mother's Day, to be the guest of honor at a luncheon at the St. Moritz and to speak on a radio program.

Another mother was honored Friday in New York City when Mrs. James Roosevelt was given a medal by the Home of the Daughters of Jacob as "America's Beloved Mother," and because "her wisdom and inspired teachings have been the guiding influence to her son."

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who made the award, praised Mrs. Roosevelt and the work which is being done for aged at the home, and Mrs. Roosevelt gave the organization a check for its "brick campaign" which is being conducted to enlarge the home.

Wagner Act and Bargaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—No inherent "rights" to collective bargaining exist under the Wagner Labor Relations Act, according to an interpretation placed upon the recent Supreme Court decisions on the constitutionality of the Wagner Act by Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation, here today. He held that the assumed power of labor to demand collective bargaining under the act was only "a popular fallacy."

Mr. Easley added that the opinion, written by Chief Justice Hughes, has not been properly appreciated nor even understood by the general public and stressed that the decision had settled problems of vital interest to employers and workers alike.

"The celebrated and loudly proclaimed 'right' of collective bargaining, so long the boast of labor groups and their intellectual fringes, was given a body blow by the following splendid, ringing passage from that decision," Mr. Easley continued, quoting from the decision:

"'The act does not compel agreements between employers and employees. It does not compel any agreement whatever. It does not prevent the employer from 'refusing to make a collective contract and hiring individuals on whatever terms' the employer 'may by unilateral action determine.'"

Mr. Easley stressed that while the National Civic Federation always had advocated collective bargaining, it was awake to limitations in the procedure. He charged John L. Lewis with insincerity in handling arbitration matters affecting the coal industry, and held that it was questionable if collective bargaining would end industrial strife.

C. I. O. Is Rejected By Hershey Workers In Plant Election

HERSHEY, Penna., April 24 (AP)—The United Chocolate Workers of America renewed today a drive to enlist in the union employees of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation who rejected it as their agency for collective bargaining.

In an election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, the employees voted almost two to one yesterday against accepting the union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, as their representative.

Major Stanley W. Root, regional director of the labor relations board, announced the vote: 1542 against the union and 781 for it.

Russell Behman, president of the union, said last night, "We will not give up our fight to organize the employees of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation."

William F. R. Murrie, president of the company, contended the vote showed workers were satisfied with their treatment.

The election was the first to be held in the United States since the Wagner Labor Act was upheld by the Supreme Court. It was called as part of an agreement April 12 that ended a strike started at the Hershey factory April 2.

The vote was on the question of whether the employees wanted the union to represent them. The name of the Loyal Workers Club was not on the ballot. The club, formed after farmers and workers described by the company as "loyal employees" drove sit-down strikers from the Hershey plant, April 7, was active in opposing the union.

New York to Study Minimum Wage Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—An impartial investigation to determine cost schedules for New York's new minimum wage law for women and minors in industry has the unanimous approval today of the State's minimum wage conference upon recommendation of Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, and Frieda S. Miller, director of the Labor Department's minimum wage division.

The survey will avail labor officials of up-to-date data on "adequate maintenance and health protection" for these classes of workers in a modern community, in order to determine wage schedules under the law.

For its proper functioning the protective legislation will require accurate budgeting of commodities and services based on an analysis of pricing and scientific evidence regarding material needs and actual purchases in the various communities. The work will be expedited to enable the appointment of wage boards at the earliest moment, since industries and occupations affected by the law already are seeking its prompt application.

Hotel Strike Ends In Milwaukee Truce

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 24 (AP)—operations at four of Milwaukee's largest hotels, paralyzed for several hours by a strike of A. F. of L. union members, functioned normally yesterday under a truce.

The strike, which threatened to spread to other hostelries, ended April 22 after more than six hours of picketing and inconvenience to patrons of the Schroeder, Astor, Wisconsin and Knickerbocker hotels.

A working agreement, effective until a permanent contract is signed, called for a 54-hour week, 5 to 15 per cent wage increases and improved working conditions. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union was recognized as the bargaining agent for its members.

Streetcar Workers Vote To Strike in London, Ont.

LONDON, Ont., April 24 (Canadian Press)—Employees of the London street railway voted yesterday to strike to force action in their wage demands. Time the strike is to be declared was left to the local union executive.

Operators, shopmen, barn workers, linemen and craft members in the shops are affected by the strike vote.

Hepburn Renews Attack on Lewis And C. I. O. Group

TORONTO, April 24 (AP)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario renewed his attack on the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization today. He threatened to retire to his farm "if the people of Ontario are prepared to accept the domination of Canadian industry by Lewis and his paid hirelings."

The Premier, who refused to receive C. I. O. representatives in negotiations that settled the 16-day strike of 3700 General Motors employees at Oshawa, yesterday, added:

"But I do not believe the people of Ontario will subject themselves to the domination of this would-be dictatorship under the direction of Lewis."

The Premier became an outspoken C. I. O. foe at the outset of the Oshawa strike, and called C. I. O. organizers "foreign agitators."

The strike settlement, accepted by a workers' vote of 2205 to 36, ordered wage raises and shortened hours, but did not accord outright recognition of the United Automobile Workers' Union which the strikers had demanded. The union is a C. I. O. affiliate.

The agreement was signed, however, by C. H. Millard, president of the union's local unit, and J. L. Cohen, union counsel, neither of whom are employed by General Motors.

(In Washington, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, said the Oshawa agreement was entirely satisfactory insofar as union recognition was concerned.)

Among the provisions of the agreement was a cut in the work week from 50 to 44 hours, and wage rates were increased between $2.20 and $3.08 a week, with time-and-a-half for overtime. The workers agreed to return to work Monday.

The agreement is to run concurrently with the agreement that ended the General Motors strike in the United States—an agreement which is to remain in effect at least until Aug. 11.

Premier Hepburn termed Mr. Martin and Hugh Thompson, C. I. O. organizer, "Absentee directors of the Oshawa strike."

Mr. Millard departed for Windsor, Ont., to take part in similar strike negotiations at the General Motors plant there and said an agreement would follow for McKinnon Industries, St. Catherines subsidiary of General Motors.

Both the Windsor and St. Catherines plants were closed during the Oshawa strike.

Premier Hepburn to Use Labor Board in Disputes

TORONTO, April 24 (Canadian Press)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario yesterday stated the Government would employ the newly created industry and labor board to prevent labor strikes in future.

Mr. Hepburn reiterated he would seek E. H. Moore, liberal member of Parliament for Ontario county, as chairman of the board.

"The purpose of this board is to step into industrial disputes and negotiate before they reach the point of strike," he added.

Dress Strike Goes To Canadian Parley

MONTREAL, April 24 (Canadian Press)—Dress manufacturers whose factories have been closed for more than a week and strikers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union marked time, awaiting a conference today, called by the Provincial Department of Labor.

Although a partial settlement of the dispute was reached when some manufacturers broke from the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild, it was still uncertain how many workers were back at their jobs. The new Dress Manufacturers' Association claimed more than 50 members, about half the employers. But Guild officials insisted they still controlled 90 per cent of the industry.

Charles N. Sommer, Guild president, notified Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labor, he would attend conference at Government offices here and it was expected the insurgent group of manufacturers would attend.

'Go Slow' Strike On Tokyo Trams

TOKYO, April 24 (AP)—A "go slow" strike of tramway workers yesterday disrupted the capital's traction passenger traffic.

The strike was proclaimed by a "struggle committee," representing 20,000 workers, in a demand for a 20 per cent wage increase instead of a 6 per cent increase granted by the municipality. Strikers asserted their cost of living had been increased 30 per cent.

The army, meanwhile, granted 100,000 arsenal workers an 8 per cent wage increase because of the mounting cost of living.

Strike of 1100 Halts Work on Parker Dam

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., April 24 (AP)—A strike of 1100 men stopped work today on Parker Dam, being erected on the Colorado River south of Boulder Dam to provide an intake for the metropolitan water district aqueduct.

Deputy Sherif Ira B. Caster and five other officers, accompanied by a district attorney's investigator, were at the scene in an effort to maintain order. The strikers demand wage increases of $1 a day and recognition of the Committee for Industrial Organization as their sole bargaining agent.

Gompers' Son Honored

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Labor Department officials presented a leather traveling case and flowers yesterday to Samuel Gompers, son of the late American Federation of Labor leader. The day marked Mr. Gompers' completion of 50 years in government service.

Terms of Oshawa Agreement

OSHAWA, Ont., April 24 (Canadian Press)—The following terms of settlement of the automotive strike which kept 3700 General Motors employees idle more than two weeks were released yesterday.

Memorandum of agreement entered into this day between General Motors of Canada, hereinafter referred to as the company, and the employees of the company at Oshawa, hereinafter referred to as the employees.

1—Hours of Work:

The hours of work of employees shall be forty-four (44) hours per week, composed of nine (9) hours per day of the first four (4) days of the week, and eight (8) hours on Friday, with the exception of maintenance men, a list of whom will later be agreed upon between the employees and the company, and with the exception of the service parts department employees, all overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one half. The question of overtime work of maintenance men so listed to be later dealt with between shop committee and management.

2—Wages:

(A) Wages of female group bonus workers shall be increased by five cents per hour on base rate.

(B) Wages of all day workers now being paid 55 cents per hour or under shall be increased by seven cents per hour.

(C) Wages of all day workers now receiving over 55 cents per hour shall be increased by five cents per hour.

The question of a suitable minimum wage to be later discussed and negotiated by shop committee and management.

3—Seniority:

Layoff transfer and rehiring procedure.

Employees shall be regarded as temporary employees for the first six months of their employment. There shall be no responsibility for the re-employment of temporary employees if they are discharged or laid off during this period.

After six months continuous employment, the names of such employees shall then be placed on the seniority list for their respective departments or occupational groups, in order of date of hiring. In any department in which both men and women are employed they should be divided into separate non-interchangeable occupational groups. Seniority shall start from the time of hiring and shall be by departments, or non-interchangeable occupational groups within departments by agreement, except where changes in methods, products or policies would otherwise require the permanent laying off of employees, in which case seniority shall become plant wide for the employees involved and they shall be transferred to other departments on work they are capable of doing and at the standard rate for such work.

Seniority Lists

Up-to-date seniority lists for each department or occupational group shall be maintained by the supervisor of such department or group and shall be available to any affected employee.

When an employee is transferred from one department or occupational group to another for any reason, there shall be no loss of seniority. However, in case of temporary transfers not exceeding 60 days, an employee will retain his seniority in the department or occupational group from which he was transferred and not in the new department.

Twelve (12) consecutive months of unemployment or a voluntary quit or discharge breaks seniority.

If an employee is notified to report for work and does not report within one day, or give a satisfactory explanation for not reporting, he shall be considered as having voluntarily quit.

4—Grievance Procedure:

(A) The management of the Oshawa factory recognizes a shop committee, consisting of nine members who shall be variously elected from their fellow employees who are members of the local union. The factory manager shall be advised of the personnel of the shop committee and any changes made from time to time.

(B) Any employee having a grievance in connection with his work, or any group of employees having a joint grievance in connection with their work, should first take up the matter with the foreman of the department. The foreman will attempt to make a satisfactory settlement.

(C) If the employee or group of employees is not satisfied with the foreman's decision they may then take it up with the superintendent or such convenient higher authority. If further action is desired, they may refer the case in writing to be considered by a meeting of the shop committee. The members of the shop committee may, upon receipt of such written request, investigate the circumstances of the complaint.

(D) If the committee is unable to adjust the grievance the matter will then be taken up with the factory manager or such higher authority as in the opinion of the committee is deemed necessary to deal with the case.

(E) Any cases not satisfactorily settled between the shop committee and the factory manager, may be referred by a delegation from the committee to the highest officers of the company, when, if the matter is of such importance that it still remains unsettled, the case may be referred to an impartial umpire by mutual agreement of both parties.

5—Rest Period:

It is agreed that the employees shall be allowed a five minute rest period after the first two hours in the morning and after the first two hours in the afternoon.

6—Pay Day:

Commencing May 7, all employees shall be paid every other Friday.

7—Production Basis:

Beginning with the production season of 1938 models, the objective of 140 will be reduced to 120, thereby increasing the base hiring rate in proportion.

The company will co-operate to bring it down to 100 per cent.

8—No Discrimination Clause:

Both parties agree that no discrimination of any sort will be practiced either by the company or the employees, by reason of any activity, past or future, of any employee with, or in respect to, trade union activity or trade union membership.

Neither the company nor the employees shall intimidate employees either against or in favor of trade union membership.

This agreement shall continue in force until and so long as, and concurrent with the agreement between General Motors Corporation in the United States, dated Feb. 11, and the United Automobile Workers of America.

This agreement covering the Oshawa factory of the company is signed by the union employees hereunder who signed on behalf of themselves, and their successors in office representing the employees of the company who are members of the local union.

C. I. O. Issue Splits Georgia Federation On Expulsion Move

ATLANTA, Ga., April 24 (AP)—A fight over the C. I. O. issue April 22 split the Georgia Federation of Labor's annual convention into two factions, each holding a separate meeting.

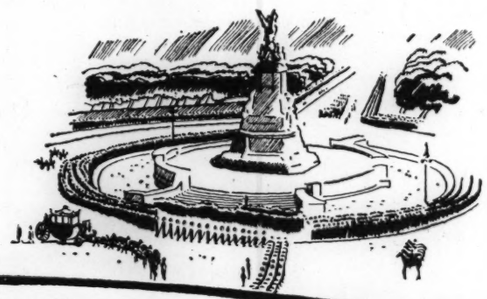
The schism came after A. Steve Nance, of Atlanta, veteran labor leader and president of the Georgia federation, refused either to resign or to renounce his affiliations with the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed nationally by John L. Lewis.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent Frank Dillon of Washington, D. C., to the Georgia group's convention to oust Mr. Nance as president or force him to cease his activities in behalf of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. affiliate.

Before the split came, Mr. Dillon arose on the floor of the convention hall and issued Mr. Green's order to Mr. Nance. Mr. Nance balked and said his ouster was a matter for the convention.

Mr. Dillon called on "all delegates loyal to the A. F. of L." to go with him to a meeting on the roof garden of a hotel across the street.

After they assembled on the hotel roof Mr. Dillon estimated a "majority" of the delegates had come with him. Reporters said it appeared about 100 remained at the original meeting, while 125 or 150 went with Mr. Dillon.



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New York Is Urged to Develop St. Lawrence-Niagara Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24—Recommendations by the New York State Power Authority for steps to develop the hydroelectric resources of the St. Lawrence and the Niagara Rivers were before Governor Lehman and the Legislature today along with the opinion that unless steps are taken to this end, the State will be faced within another decade with a serious shortage of cheap labor.

Both rivers constitute a part of the same watershed and should be dealt with under one comprehensive plan of development, the authority holds, adding that failure to harness the potential power of the Niagara will result in the building of steel plants along that stream and will increase the cost to consumers by at least $27,000,000 a year.

"The emergency which the state will face if public developments of the St. Lawrence and Niagara resources are further delayed is more serious than the figure would indicate," the report continues. "Higher power supply costs need a definite slowing down in the growth of industry. In the meantime, New York State will feel the increasing competition of other regions of the country where governmental projects are assuring vast supplies of cheap hydroelectric power."

The report stressed the rapid electrification of farms and homes, holding that within a few years completion of the St. Lawrence project will be "urgent."

"In the state of New York, after completion of announced plans for the electrification of rural areas," it continues, "there will be approximately 3,140,000 homes and farms receiving electric service from the municipal and private electric systems within the co-ordination region which will be served by St. Lawrence power . . . There is, therefore, every indication that the consumer desire for the fully electrified home is in the early stages of satisfaction and that the next decade may see a tremendous stride toward that goal."

Honored by D. A. R. at Annual Convention

© Harris and Ewing

Newly Elected Officials

Left to Right, Front Row—Mrs. W. H. Belk of North Carolina, Mrs. Frank Dick of Maryland, Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Maurice Turner of Texas. Back Row—Miss Bonnie Farwell of Indiana, Mrs. Averill Baxter of Wisconsin, Mrs. Charles Head of Washington and Mrs. Elmer Whittmaker of California. All the Above Were Elected as Vice-Presidents General With the Exception of Mrs. Becker

Lehman Studies Measures Aimed At Minor Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24—The sextuplet of election bills sponsored by Democrats to freeze out political minorities in the New York City mayoral campaign this fall and thus lessen the hazard of repetition of the Fusion landslide of 1923 were taken under advisement by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today after a hearing which majored in clashes over the politics of the forthcoming contest.

The four-hour review of the proposed legislation was held in the executive chamber yesterday and found both sides out in force. It left no question either that the permanence of the changes the bills affect in the election laws was incidental to their bearing on the downstate municipal election this fall or that the Democratic machine attaches supreme importance to the Governor's approval of the portfolio in its fight to regain City Hall.

Senator Julius S. Berg, New York City Democrat and sponsor of the bills, went into the hearing with the charge that New York City Fusion forces were "plotting" to coerce the Governor into veto action so they could "get no less than 10 places on the ballot," for Mayor LaGuardia.

Sees Ulterior Motive

He insisted the purpose of the bills was to "protect honest minorities against fraudulent ones," defining these latter as being organized "solely to gain added space on the election ballot for the candidate of an existing party organization by the use of different names such as 'City Fusion Party,' 'City Progressive League,' 'Consumers' League,' etc., instead of obtaining one honest and legitimate place under a single party label."

His chief runner-up was S. Howard Cohen, president of the New York City Board of Elections, who spoke for the down-state democracy, arguing that the circulating and filing of independent petitions had become "a racket and a scandal."

"The law had been abused by professionals who obtain signatures for pay and file independent petitions for individuals whose candidacies are neither bona fide nor sincere," he said. "It is safe to say that 50 per cent of the independent petitions filed with us for the past five years reek with forgeries, and clumsy ones, too.

"The purpose of the City Fusion Party is to get an extra line on the ballot."

Says It Curtails Slate

Maurice P. Davidson, of the progressive city committee, one of the independent endorsers of the LaGuardia re-election, headed the opposition to the measures, which independents see as making it virtually impossible for a party not now on the ballot to find a place on it, as so increasing the difficulty of independent nominations as to automatically wipe all save the Democratic and Republican designations off the ballot, as aimed at preventing Mayor LaGuardia from receiving too many independent nominations; that of the American Labor Party specifically, and as a threat to independent political action.

Mr. Davidson first introduced Luigi Antonini, chairman of the American Labor Party, who declared the bills "would put minorities out of business." Louis Waldman, Socialist-Labor leader, charged they would "drive minority groups underground or into other parties which could not digest them." Walter M. Weis, city Fusion spokesman, said they would require 1,000,000 signatures to a city nominating petition. Other proponents included representatives of the Communist, Socialist, and Prohibition parties, the Citizens' Union and the National Lawyers' Guild.

Radio Transmit Electricity At Research 'Variety Show'

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Electric power was transmitted by radio at Franklin Institute April 21.

A small light bulb at one end of a room was lighted by electricity sent from a high frequency wireless set at the other end of the hall.

The power required to switch on the lamp was only about half a watt, and Dr. W. F. G. Swann, institute research director, who made the demonstration to high light his annual report, warned the public not to jump to conclusions about the practical possibility of lighting homes in this manner.

The difficulty with carrying out the experiment on a large scale, he said, was to develop a method to get enough power into the wireless set to "radiocast" it out again in large amounts.

He explained it has been known that high frequency transmitters give out comparatively more of the power that goes into them than do low frequency transmitters, but that it is easy to feed power to low frequency sets and extremely difficult to repeat the process with the high frequency machines.

Mechanical Reporter

The demonstration was the first act of a scientific "vaudeville show" staged by Dr. Swann to illustrate the work done during the last year at the institute's laboratories. The radio set that lighted the lamp had been carried into the stratosphere by small balloons released by the institute to act as a "mechanical reporter" on the behavior of cosmic rays. The radio was attached to devices which counted the rays as they passed through the air. It relayed the proper count back to earth in the same manner as it lighted the lamp.

On the stage in the second act was a new type of dry battery which operates like a sponge. When ammonium chloride is dropped into it, it produces current at a steady rate for as long as a week. When it is not in use, it is dried out and will keep indefinitely until some more ammonium chloride puts it back to work again. It was developed by one of Dr. Swann's research assistants, W. E. Ramsey, and is used in cosmic ray work because it is small. It weighs only a pound and a half, but produces 1000 volts.

Indoor Stratosphere Flight

Another act in the "show" was, in effect, an indoor stratosphere flight. A container holding radium was fixed to the ceiling. Near it was suspended a set of the ray counters. Rays from the radium set off the counters in the room just as do cosmic rays that pass through a stratosphere balloon. When the counters were near the radium the count was high. As the counters were dropped lower and lower, the number of rays decreased. This corresponded to what happens when the balloon goes up and comes down.

This part of the demonstration had particular significance in Dr. Swann's report. One of the most recently completed experiments at the institute's laboratory in Swarthmore, Penna., was a set of airplane flights on which cosmic ray counts were made up to a height of 25,000 feet. This was the lowest level at which observations were taken by statosphere balloonists, so the new work made possible a complete chart of the rays' activities from the earth's surface up as far as man has penetrated.

Letters of Early Patriots Tell How Nation Got Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—There is romance and history, pathos and humor, in the dozens of yellowed documents which the Museum of the City of New York is showing in its new permanent manuscript room. What might be the story, for instance, behind that sheet of paper bearing the name of George Washington, when he was a general in the Continental Army, telling Mrs. Auchmuty that the commissary of prisoners has orders to signify to Mr. Auchmuty that he has permission to go into New York City for three weeks? Was he husband or son? Anyway, General Washington expresses the hope that he will receive the word in time to make the journey and see Mrs. Acuhmuty before she sails.

George Clinton, the first Governor of New York under the Constitution of 1777, who served from then until 1795, writes his brother about his hopes for re-election in 1792. Both parties are sanguine of victory, he believes, but despite some unexpected reverses he thinks that the southern counties will give him a majority of 500 and that he will be returned to office, as indeed he was.

There are many interesting letters from Revolutionary War times. One from Mary Clinton to her husband, Gen. James Clinton, describes the hardships endured by New York families. William Laight, writing from London on Nov. 17, 1775, says that Mr. Burke will that evening move in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill of conciliation. Mr. Laight is pretty gloomy over the prospects of success for the colony. He thinks that "the strength, riches and grandeur of this island" have not received the attention they should from the colonists or they would have avoided its resentment. War, he is sure, will result in "universal desolation and woe, and must inevitably be of unhappy consequence." One wonders what were Mr. Laight's feelings a few years later, on Nov. 16, 1784, to be exact, when he took over by purchase property at Corlears Hook, seized from James De Lancey, Tory.

There is an agreement appointing four men, at the salary of £36 a year, as watch and bell men, from Nov. 1, 1724, to Nov. 1, 1925, the original police of the new city. A license to operate a ferry from Pells Neck across the river to East Hempstead, dated 1755, goes into detail as to the fees to be charged, 3d. each for sheep, calves or hogs and 5s. for a traveler, chair and horse.

Thomas Jefferson in 1823, at the age of 80, regrets that he cannot accept an invitation from the Linnean Society, and there is a police permit issued to Captain Simonson of the sloop Susannah in 1780 permitting him to bring food into the city. Then there are courtesies noted, a pass from Robert Fulton in 1814 to Peter and Joanna Livingston to travel free of expense on any of his steamships and a resolution passed by Mayor DeWitt Clinton and the aldermen giving Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown the freedom of the city in recognition of his victories during the War of 1812.

Girl Paid to Eat 10 Meals a Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Miss Anna Martin of New York City eats for a living, sometimes as many as 10 meals in a day.

She is employed by a chain of restaurants and patronizes New York's hotels, restaurants, tearooms and sandwich shops, duplicating her breakfast five times and then partaking of another five luncheons or dinners. Her object is to check up on the quantity and quality of food served, prices, courtesy and swiftness of the service, and every possible detail which would help her employers.

Miss Martin is only one of the women in unusual occupations ticketed in the files of the American Woman's Association.

Mrs. Douglas Elliman announces she is ready to take care of all kinds of requests from "airplane tickets to zebras." Her staff meets boats and trains, finds chaperones for young women on trips to the city, and supplies features for parties and clubs.

Mrs. Josephine Whitney Ottman has another type of bureau called "Personal Service," which she started when she lost her job as secretary. Her employees act as guides to the city, shop for patrons, act as advisers for women who are alone, and visit stay-at-homes, dropping in for an hour of backgammon or reading or just conversation.

The association reports that one Hollywood, Calif., woman raises spiders that are used whenever scripts call for cobwebby effects. Miss Ida Mellen is at work on an all-fish encyclopedia. Miss Mellen is said to have attempted to train starfish to turn somersaults. For 18 days, 10 times a day the starfish are said to have performed the feat and then, after a week's vacation, to have forgotten their art.

Miss Mildred Johnson is credited with managing the first air shopping service. Airport employees cooperate in helping her to fill orders which run all the way from horned toads to orange blossoms.

Then there is the Social Placement Bureau, which is said to have on its list about 100 society girls who are ready to sell their signatures and autographs as endorsements of manufactured products. A girl whose testimonial is used with a photograph of her face receives around $50, while a full-length photograph brings anywhere from $400 to $1000.

Miss Joan E. Wing had a part in starting the polite sayings which telephone operators and clerks now are taught to use, such as "Good morning, Mr. Smith. It's 8 o'clock, and you'll want your rubbers today. It's raining."

German Action On Imports Held An Aid to Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—Two recent European developments have rendered the prospect of another war more remote, Phildelphia Rotarians were told at their luncheon on April 21 by Dr. DeWitt Clinton Poole of the Princeton University School of Public and International Affairs. They were: the announcement by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Economics Minister of Germany, that his country will lighten restrictions on imports; and the proof that Europe is able to "isolate an armed conflict" such as that in Spain.

Dr. Poole who, since 1910, had served in the consular service in Germany, France, Russia and Cape Town before coming to Princeton, also was a member of the Technical Staff Conference on Limitation of Armament in 1921-22.

The present conflict of democratic and authoritarian principles all over the world, he said, is essentially religious in its nature. Since the days of Oliver Cromwell, he continued, democracy, with its emphasis on the importance of the individual and the individual conscience, has been deeply rooted in Protestant religion.

On the other hand, he declared, dictatorship is essentially based upon pagan philosophy of the might that is right, and of the submergence of the individual in disciplined organization of the mass under supposedly inspired leadership of a single man or a small group.

The great strength of dictatorship, Dr. Poole pointed out, lies in its discipline, while the strength of modern democracies lies largely in the initiative and confidence developed in individuals and in the wealth of both raw materials and industrial resources which they hold.

Dictatorships, he stated, thrive on discontent when the masses of people hope to be able to take drastic action of some kind to relieve their distress. But democracy flourishes in company with contentment and prosperity.

Several expressions of the friendship between the United States and Canada were made at the luncheon. Albert E. Chevalier, past Rotary president, the chairman, in welcoming a visiting Rotarian from Truro, N. S., as the guest from the most distant point that day, remarked that he himself was born in Canada and was proud of the example set in friendship by the two neighbor nations.

A group of Hamilton, Ont., high school boys who were in Philadelphia for the Penn Relays, were guests of the club at the luncheon also.

Merit Plan on Campus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Thirty eastern colleges and universities have been invited to send representatives to participate in organizing a national network of college chapters of the National Civil Service Reform League, Robert L. Johnson, president of the league, announced here April 22.

Plans for the new activity are to be discussed at the organization's annual luncheon here on April 29. Mr. Johnson said. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Charles West, under-secretary of the interior, are to participate in the program.

Mr. Johnson, who is vice-president of Time, Inc., publishers of Time, Fortune and Life, emphasized that the civil service movement needed more and stronger roots in the national educational system.

"As things are now, most students are graduated with little, if any, idea of the actual administration and practice of government," he said. "For some time leading educators have recognized this lack in the educational plan. They are becoming increasingly concerned with the inadequate treatment of what has been characterized by the president of Union College, Dixon R. Fox, as the 'new profession of Government.'"

Among the colleges which have agreed to send delegates are Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Harvard, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Union, Smith, Wellesley, Brown, Haverford and Lafayette.

"Political patronage has long been a governmental sore thumb, hindering and hampering even those executives and administrators who sincerely and earnestly want to man their staffs on a merit basis," Mr. Johnson continued.

"They are handicapped further by the difficulty of obtaining young men and women with the proper training for civil service. The new college chapters of the league will work with the faculties and the students to help remedy this condition."

National Societies Ask for Hearing On High Court Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—An appeal by national and local organizations having a large membership for the right of petition in connection with legislation affecting the United States Supreme Court was placed before President Roosevelt today, it was announced by Gloss Edwards, secretary to the delegation.

The petition, which was signed by Louis Durnat Edwards, chairman of the Committee for 100,000 for the Preservation of America; M. D. Griffith, executive vice-president of the New York Board of Trade, and others was the second request by this group for an audience with the President, the first having been refused in a letter from the White House, dated April 20 last, and signed by M. H. McIntyre, assistant secretary to the President, who, Mr. Morris said, regretted it was impossible to arrange an appointment at this time.

Mr. Edwards said today that pending a reply from the President, many other organizations had joined the movement. The group is strongly against changes in the high court recommended by the President.

"Believing that impairment of American liberties might result from resort to legislation likely to influence the Supreme Court on matters of current issue and policy, the signers of the request saw their only recourse in this vital matter to be the right to petition the Government, guaranteed in the Constitution," Mr. Edwards said. "They, therefore, addressed their petition to the President, whose voice has been controlling."

Other signers of the petition, he said, were Harold G. Murray, secretary general of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Elihu Church, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York; Theodore R. Pell, secretary of the St. Nicholas Society of New York; John L. Ketcham, general of the Society of the War of 1812; C. M. Penfield, secretary of the American Defense Society; Lambert Fairchild, president of the National Americanization League, and Roger Conant, of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Vetoes Pari-Mutuel Bill

DENVER, Colo., April 24 (AP)—Gov. Teller Ammons yesterday vetoed a bill legalizing pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog racing.

The Governor said he had investigated the bill thoroughly and "I am convinced that the benefits promised from a material standpoint have been greatly exaggerated; further, that Colorado would not receive anything like the financial returns that have been pictured."

Daylight Saving Train Schedules Speed Up Service

CHICAGO, April 22—Spring, and the change from standard to daylight saving time, once more brings a crop of new trains, and shifts in the schedules of others, resulting in many cases in speedier service. Mr. and Mrs. Traveler are warned to make sure that after Sunday, April 25, they plan their railway movements with the aid of revised timetables.

The New York Central announces that on April 25 its Wolverine between Chicago and New York will cut half an hour from its running time eastbound. The Twentieth Century Limited, it is learned, with surprise, following recent announcements that both the Century and the Pennsylvania's Broadway Limited would soon operate with new equipment and on a faster schedule, will remain for the time being on its 16½-hour run between Chicago and New York.

The Pennsylvania, meanwhile, announces a new train, the General, which will run between Chicago and New York in 17¼ hours, second only in speed on this run to the Broadway and Century. Unlike the faster trains, though, no extra fare will be charged. It will be made of conventional equipment, with Pullman bedrooms, drawing rooms, compartments and regular berth space and coach service.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

New York City—Alternate Thursdays, 1:45 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

American Craftsmen To Exhibit in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Contemporary craftwork by American artisans is being assembled here by the Society of Designer-Crafstmen for exhibition at the 1937 Paris International Exposition, according to an announcement by D. Adelbert Hoerger, chairman, today. Representative objects will be displayed in the American section of the exposition, he said.

"Since the United States pavilion will open its doors on June 15, the limited time available demands haste in completing the display," the announcement continues. "Generally speaking, it will be possible to accept only one object from each exhibitor. Inasmuch as commercial exhibits on another floor will stress industrial design, this exhibtion will emphasize the works of individual designer craftsmen."

Mr. Hoerger said the committee's offices in New York city were being maintained at 101 Park avenue and that correspondence respecting proposed entries should be addressed to Peter Bittermann at that address.

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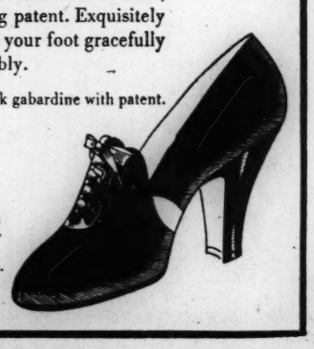

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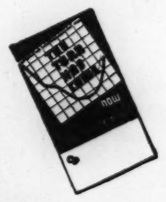

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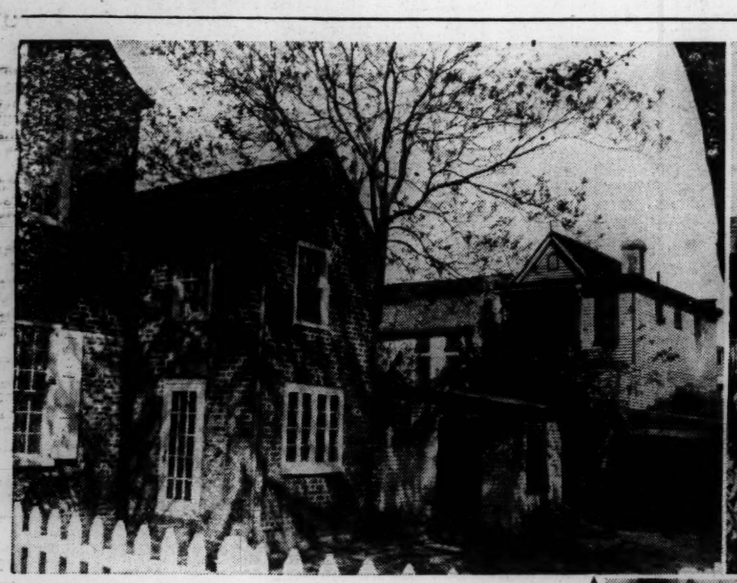
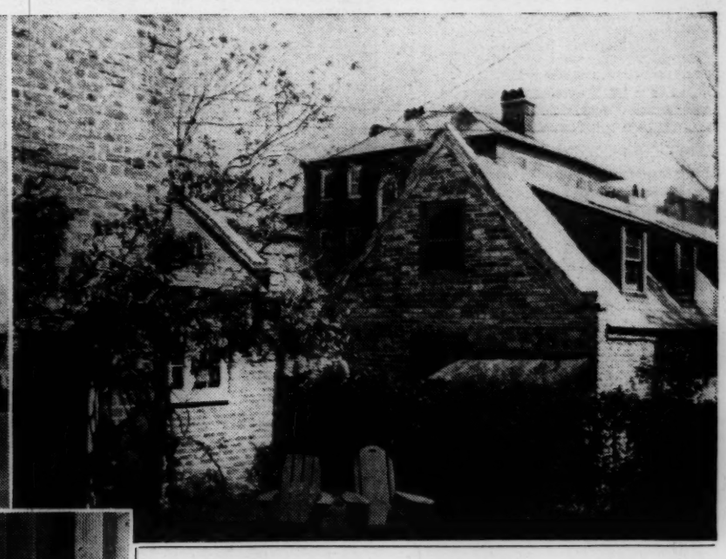
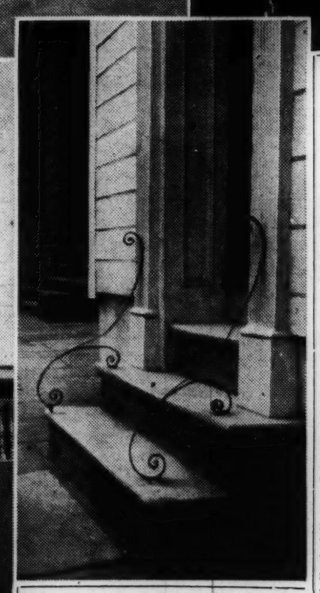






Photos by C. G. B for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Top Center, Courtesy Linneau's Art Store

Old-time dwellings of Charleston, South Carolina, are included in the view at the center above, where a portion of East Bay street is pictured. Balconies on the south side of each house; two gates, one for carriages and the other for pedestrians, characterize these eighteenth-century homes. Back of the old residences of Charleston are separate kitchens, stables, and servants' quarters, often picturesque in their lines and substantial in construction. At left and right above are two groups of these old buildings; at the right a portion of Alfred Hutty's old-kitchen studio; beyond, a neighboring renovated outbuilding. Famed Charleston iron work may be most delightful in the simplest of its examples, as shown by the two views below.

Still a Colonial Southern City

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Charleston, S. C.

So often have the charms of this city been the subject of writers' enthusiasms, that it might seem nothing fresh could be left to say about the place itself, or about the estates in the near-by country. Still, with all the numerous impressions that reports had left on the mind, Charleston was not all what I expected it to be in the types of its old homes, in the prevalence of its architectural wrought iron, and in the extent of its historic area.

It has been so much praised for the beauty of its gates and balconies, that one who is visiting it for the first time may expect to see this handiwork a common part of all old buildings outside the modernized business section. But it is not anything like as usual as that. Rather, it is a surprise when one comes in sight of wide or narrow gates skillfully wrought, or of a slender balcony at second or third-story windows.

Really, it seems much pleasanter to find that iron work is met rarely rather than exuberantly along these old streets. When one does encounter an airy structure with its railing and scroll brackets, silhouetted against a gray plastered wall, there may be nothing else of the kind in sight to draw one's attention from its nice proportions and its fitness for its particular place at the side or end of the house.

Delightful Minor Work

Then, there are the dainty bits of black iron curves which appear even more infrequently, beside the entrances to still more modest homes where only two or three steps lead one from the sidewalk to within the house. In these least of examples, as well as in the more frequent pretentious ones, there is an effect of restraint and the reserve that goes with refined taste. For me this is a characteristic that gives to Charleston's old streets peculiar pleasure and significance.

The gates of wrought iron are quite likely to be parts of every sizable old city estate—even of many modest ones, where the houses are rather closely spaced, as in one of the pictures here. The wide gate was the old carriage entrance and the narrow one close beside it was for those afoot, whether they be owners, guests or trades people. The driveway led to the rear, where the stable and kitchen were, and maybe the servants' quarters. A separate kitchen building was customary in this mild climate, where in early days a considerable distance from the dining room was thought of little matter.

When one has gotten so far south that Spanish moss falls in long streamers from the trees, and palms are common in gardens if not in wild growth, one should expect to find dwellings designed very differently from those of New England. The warmer and longer days invite more out-of-door living, and the south side of each dwelling is likely to be shaded with balconies for its entire three stories, seclusion being gained by high walls and the gates.

The Historic Area Is Small

One third of a square mile is said to include most of the interesting old houses, all of which seem to be built of brick plastered over; or else solidly, of something like concrete. Almost always they are slightly gray with age, or buff that time has given tones of pink or grayish-blue. Such walls are hints of other sunny lands, reminders of the stucco or plastered stone of Italy and the Riviera.

One hears much about the gardens of Charleston, referring I suppose, to the great estates a few miles outside of the city. Perhaps some of the largest old city homes have their gardens kept up as in old days, but I saw none that were. The Miles Brewton house, still occupied by descendants of its builder, preserves the old area with suggestions of original precision and elegance.

The Englishmen who came over to establish Carolina in the 1670's and '80's, found the land and the climate perfectly suited to the cultivation of flowers, shrubs and trees. They were prompt to develop the beauty as well as the profit which their immense grants offered, a thousand acres being a moderate area, with numerous grants of 3000 and others 6000 to 12,000. It was on this princely scale that settlers created estates along the Ashley river on which Charleston was built. The famous Magnolia and Middleton Gardens date from pre-Revolutionary times and are conspicuous survivals of those generations.

It is said that a French gardener was brought over to direct the Middleton development and that many years of work by many slaves were taken for making the miles of walks and arbors, and planting trees and many flowering shrubs, and the building of mirror ponds to reflect the blossoming beauty on their banks. That this taste was extended through the community is suggested by the record that the gardenia was named for Dr. Alexander Garden of Charleston (1730-1791), by the Swedish botanist Linnaeus. And it was Joel R. Poinsett (1779-1851) who brought from Mexico to Charleston the shrub which was given his name, poinsettia.

The City Abounds With Attractions

With only a day or two at command, no one can hope to look far below the surface of a city so rich in history and association as Charleston. It is just as well to pick a few high spots and be leisurely about it. Looking from the back windows of one old residence, attention was caught by the outbuildings crowded into the deep rear area. There separately were the stable and coach-house, the kitchen, and the servants' quarters, solidly built of brick as when Washington was guest at the house. Within these old buildings, the kitchen fireplace, nine or ten feet wide and about six in height, was unchanged except for its equipment, since it served the family in its 18-room house. Outside was a large bake oven, now partially standing, while beyond was the stable and the coach and carriage house.

All these were conspicuous reminders of a phase of old-time Charleston home life, all the more appealing because of their intimate relations to type of domestic life that has long passed. Quite aside from these implications were the picturesque outlines and the casual grouping of these little buildings, almost always of one story. No one I met proved able to suggest opportunities for taking adequate views of some of these, so the two that are used here show the only presentable results of an hour's use of a camera the only sunny morning we had.

At Magnolia Gardens, 12 miles out, azaleas seem to be more beautiful than they could be anywhere else, massed in varieties, and often surrounding still pools. Immense oaks, pines, cypress and magnolias shade and surround them, or stretches of close cropped lawn set off their loveliness. But it is at Middleton Gardens, two or three miles beyond, that the real flavor of the eighteenth century landscaping is found. This, too, borders on the placid Ashley river, which flows ten feet or so below the general levels of the estate. The bank rises steeply on this side, beyond the other bank stretches of high grasses seem endless.

For Attractive Small Quarters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

The increasing desire for comfortable homes for people with small means, confronts architects with a new problem—that of combining living and working quarters in a single room. Sometimes it seems almost impossible to satisfy the various demands at small cost.

At one time some doctors and lawyers used their studies as living rooms. But whoever heard of dressmakers, milliners and even teachers having their beds and dressing-tables alongside sewing machines and typewriters! In these cases private life had to give way to the necessities of work.

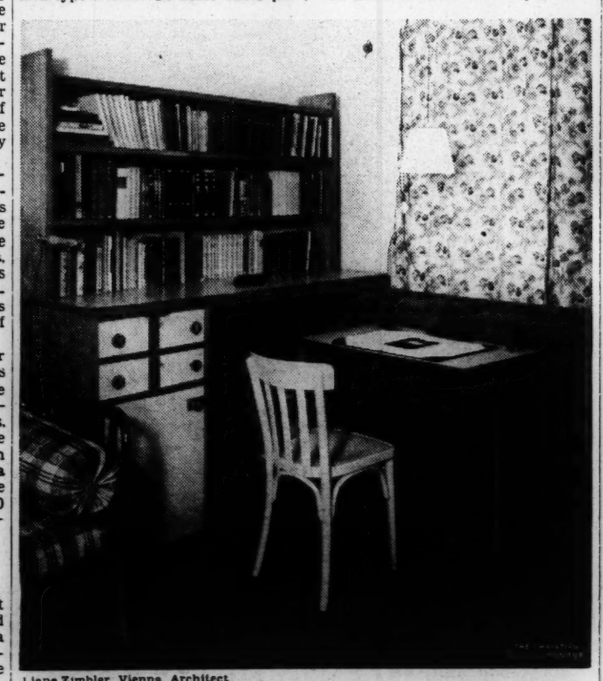
Nowadays a bedroom and a dining room are often replaced by a single living room, requiring the successful solution of the problem of combining living and working quarters. "Der arme Speilmann," a charming story by the Austrian writer Grillparzer tells of a poor man who, having to share his room with two untidy workmen, tried to create imaginary separation by drawing chalk lines on the floor. In this way he succeeded in keeping his own corner tidy!

In the same manner every double-purpose room should be divided by imaginary lines and arranged according to the necessities of its different purposes. Everything should be near at hand; this necessity should therefore form the basis of separation and be used as the keynote for combining private life with work carried on in the same room. Visitors should never be allowed to feel that they are intruders.

The two illustrations show a very small room in which the solution of this problem seemed particularly difficult. The owner, a private teacher, needed a living room as well as a place in which she could carry on her studies and lessons. The pictures show one corner of this combined room. The writing table proved the chief problem, as the lady required one large enough to draw on. Some trees close to the house made it desirable to place the writing table in front of the window in order to get the required light. But the room was too small to allow the window to be permanently blocked by a writing table. A large bookcase containing a swinging writing-desk was therefore devised. Bookshelves were placed below, and beyond there was space for files and papers. In this manner disorder was completely eliminated. The swinging feature also made it possible to have free access to the window whenever the table was not needed.

The cover of the couch hides blankets and sheets and the rest of the bedclothes are stored away in the cupboard. The shelves near the window, upon which flowers are arranged, are movable. In this way a single room has been converted into an attractive home that is at the same time a practical workroom.

L. Z.



Liane Zimbler, Vienna, Architect

European designers seem specially successful in conceiving furniture to meet the needs of those who live in very small quarters. For that purpose Architect Liane Zimbler of Vienna devised this combined bookcase, writing desk, and cabinet, the desk being attached to the inner side of a large door. Strong rollers relieve hinges of most of the weight, as the door with its desk is swung outward.

A Garden Room

By Eloise H. Richards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

It didn't start out to be a garden room. It began because we needed a breakfast nook. The kitchen was small and dark, with windows on one side only, and our breakfast place needed to be as sunny and light as possible.

A small back porch enclosed with windows seemed the best place for this addition. From this porch three steps led down into a small garden where there was an apricot tree and a rocky pool in which goldfish played. But from the kitchen there were no windows to see this bit of greenery.

We Lower the Porch floor

Just as the porch scheme was to be started, someone said, "Why not have the breakfast room on a level with the garden and have the steps lead down to it from the kitchen? Then we can step right out into the garden from it."

The idea was quickly agreed to, and the floor of the porch was lowered to ground level, which made it two steps down from the kitchen. The roof was left where it was and with the lowered floor made a nigh ceiling. When the tall glass windows were in place it made our room so light and airy that all outdoors seemed just outside the windows.

For decorations which would carry out the garden idea, we found a wall paper of trailing, soft green leaves, and nasturtium flowers that ranged from pale lemon yellow to a deep orange, all clambering up a background of pale yellow. All the wall space was covered with this paper, while the yellow of the background was used on the woodwork.

Green and Cream for the Floor

Linoleum to cover the floor was found in which was the same shade of green as the nasturtium leaves, squares of this color alternating with cream color. Some pieces of second-hand furniture were painted to match one of the deeper tones in the nasturtiums. A gate-legged table was used for meals, but a special treasure was a quaint open cupboard with four shelves above and two doors below. Some pieces of pewter and old plates covered with flowers were stood on the open shelves. This cupboard of generous size was placed against the kitchen wall and was just the touch needed to offset the windows on the other three sides.

Not wanting to shut out any of the light or the view of the garden, no curtains were hung at the windows, but a valance of green was made to run around the tops of the windows. One of the family made a hobby of raising cacti, and the wide ledge beneath the windows made a splendid place for these amazing plants, all in their pots painted a deep violet.

From the windows of our garden room one can look down onto the rocky pool where the goldfish are, and by standing on that wide shelf it is almost possible to see into the robins' nest in the apricot tree!

So that's how the breakfast nook became a garden room, used not only at meal time but all the time, as it has easily become the best liked part of the house.

Color Recipe For Living Room

A very attractive living room can be developed by using chartreuse green, aubergine (purplish-brown eggplant color), deep green and white as the color keynotes. Chartreuse would be for the painted walls; aubergine for the rug and the upholstery on one chair; white for the window curtains, the ceiling, the lamps and several pieces of the furniture—some of the white chairs to be upholstered in the deep green. Mahogany pieces can be introduced effectively in such a room.

Enduring Paints

Near the town of Les Eyzies in southern France is a famous cave where evidence exists that human beings lived there 25,000 years ago. These cave dwellers were known as "Reindeer Men." On the walls of this cave are paintings of prehistoric animals in colors as vivid as if they had just been applied. These antiquities indicate that the "Reindeer Men" possessed a high degree of artistic skill and knew how to make excellent paint by grinding the pigment with oil. They used simple earth colors—red, brown, yellow and black—and mixed them with animal fats or oils.

A Decorator Talks of Glass

By Mabel M. Swan

Many practical suggestions were gained from the lecture on "The Decorative Value of Glass," by Roger Withington, an interior decorator of Greater Boston, at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, on April 14, before the Early American Glass Club.

Before illustrating his various points, the speaker stressed the fact that two things must always be kept in mind in order to gain the proper effects. These are design, which includes balance and proportion; color, and color harmony. These must be recognized whether one is arranging a shelf of glass for shop display or devising a dinner party centerpiece.

From a table covered with many pieces of glass, he chose articles to arrange on a shop shelf, to display varied shapes and colors. He showed the danger of overdecorating, the advantage of mixing colors on the shelf and of arranging the pieces in a geometric pattern; the effect of building from the center down to the ends or from the ends down to the center; the necessity of avoiding tall pieces if the shelf is high; the value of planning out your geometric pattern rather than unsystematic arrangement. All these practical suggestions and many more Mr. Withington illustrated, shifting objects and varying patterns before the audience.

Some Very Practical Advice

A few of his many suggestions for color and color harmony were: Avoid putting clashing colors together. Blue is an excellent neutralizer; one piece of blue will often blend many others. Avoid too pale colors. Grade your group with one color predominating. To have contrast, you need three colors. If showing crystal, or even all cranberry red, have a background of an interesting color. Venetian blinds make a much better background than an open window, for you can get the light on your glass whether the sun is high or low Be careful to have a neutral color in your Venetian blinds. Mirrors also give fine background. For balance and proportion, bright colors on one side will balance larger pieces not so bright. If association of pieces or color is wrong, or the background, the effect will be wrong.

Flower arrangement has the same principles. If featuring flowers, do not expect the vase to attract as much as the flowers. Avoid table decorations which obscure persons opposite you. If it is necessary to use tall flowers, place them so you can see through the foliage. Never have flowers on a dining table above the eye level of the guests. Never arrange them so that just an effect of color is obtained without the individual form of the flowers.

Concerning City Homes

Arranging glass in small country houses is usually simple, but the backgrounds in many city houses are difficult. Some suggestions were: Use warmer colors of glass in living room, unless the room is very light. Keep delicate colors for the bedroom. Glass becomes richer against a neutral background. Play with your colors; judge them from those already in the room. Opaque glass is effective with chintz.

The speaker showed many beautiful flower arrangements in glass containers, one of the most striking being a deep red bowl, fully 18 inches in diameter, filled with red tulips, blue iris, and a touch of yellow. Against a soft blue background this centerpiece attracted much applause. Among the many flower arrangements exhibited by members were two amethyst boats in the daisy-and-button pattern, filled with purple pansies; a rich amber Sandwich castor with its bottles replaced by amber glasses holding forsythia; a Burmese centerpiece, filled with sweet peas matching in color the deep flesh-pink and yellow of the container and flanked by candlesticks of the same lovely glass; a tiny Sandwich lamp filled with sweetheart roses; a blue green bottle with a single rose—these were but a few of many most attractive arrangements in old glass containers.

For a Bedroom

With a warm golden brown carpet it is possible to use a blue and gold color scheme for either a cool or a warm exposure The ceiling is finished in ivory flat paint and the walls are painted a light sky blue. The woodwork is finished in a pastel shade of blue enamel and the furniture is enameled in gray. Yellow is woven into the scheme with draperies, lamps and the striping of the furniture.

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Vince di Maggio Batting Streak Passes 16 Games

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another Di Maggio is making his way in the major leagues. First it was Joe of the Yankees. Now the Boston Bees present Vince, Joe's brother, who to date has threatened to become one of the year's outstanding freshman players.

The Bees are down around the bottom of the National League, as the result of three successive defeats by the Phillies and Giants, but there is indication that they will be a troublesome outfit before the pennant race is a month old. Bill McKechnie's club is not hitting. Their pitching staff and all-around defense ranks first class, and when their batting slump ends, they will be a hard team to beat.

Is Hitting .382

However, through this base-hit drought McKechnie has been getting consistent offensive gestures from one man—Vince Di Maggio. Checking back over the Bees' Grapefruit League games, including their exhibitions on the northward journey, it is discovered that the San Francisco Italian has hit safely in 16 straight engagements. Including the three regular-season contests with the Phils and Giants, Vince has piled up 26 hits in 68 official trips to the plate over this stretch, which averages .382.

Di Maggio started his streak in St. Petersburg's Waterfront park early this month. After making a willing but hopeless attempt to play third base, he was shifted back to his original position in center. And with the shift came the return of his batting eye.

On April 3, against the Buffalo Internationals, Vince collected a double and single, and since that date has made at least one hit in every Bee battle.

Di Maggio, who was a dismal failure at bat during the first two weeks of spring training, is criticized for striking out. He swings hard and, it seems, either hits the fence or fans the breeze. It has been suggested that he shorten up his swing and try for singles instead of homers. But a glance at his current hitting record should convince even the most critical that a change in batting style would be foolish.

Vince Kept Swinging

The rise of the young Italian is worthy of much praise. His struggle to overcome the handicaps of advance publicity, brought about because of his famous brother, and also his battle to fill the hole in McKechnie's infield at third base, were enough to "break" a less courageous ball player. But Vince stayed in there, kept swinging, and today looms as one of the most promising outfielders to don a Boston uniform since the arrival of Wally Berger. The youngster is a stone wall defensively, and possesses a great throwing arm. He needs only to maintain a consistent pace at bat to be a real star.

Yesterday, facing the great Carl Owen Hubbell, Di Maggio continued his hitting streak with a first inning single, but only two other Bees solved the lefthander's delivery and the Giants won the ball game, 3 to 0. It was Hubbell's seventeenth straight triumph, including the unbroken string of last year.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis gained their third straight National League victories, the Pirates by beating the Reds, 4 to 3, and the Cardinals over the Cubs, 5 to 4. The Dodgers spoiled the Phillies' home opener by winning, 4 to 3.

Winner

By a Staff Photographer

Virginia Rice Johnson
Brings Victory Cup to Boston

Sabin Meets Hall In Tennis Finals

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 24 (AP)—Wayne Sabin, from the Far West, plays Gilbert Hall, from the East, in the final round of the men's singles of the 17th annual Mason-Dixon tennis tournament.

Sabin, of Hollywood, Calif., advanced yesterday by disposing of Martin Buxby, of Miami, Fla., 8—6, 6—4, 8—6, and Hall, a New Yorker, eliminated Ellwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., 6—4, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

Virginia Rice Johnson took the women's title cup home to Boston. She beat Eunice Dean, of San Antonio, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4 in yesterday's final match.

Miss Johnson and Sabin won the mixed doubles final match from Miss Dean and Buxby, 9—7, 6—1.

Miss Meyer Wins U. S. Foils Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Miss Helene Meyer of Los Angeles Athletic Club, who won the women's foil championship as a representative of Germany in the Olympic Games at Berlin last summer, is now the women's foils champion of the United States as the result of the individual championship tourney at the Fencers' Club of New York last night.

She defeated Miss Loretta Thoman of Cleveland in the semifinals. In her first bout of the finals, Mrs. Dolly K. Funke of the Salle Greco, New York, was at four-all with her. But in each case the final touch was sure and brilliant, ending the match.

Miss Carol Alessandroni of the Fencers Club was second, losing only to the champion in the finals, 5-2, while Mrs. Funke took third in the final bout of the evening from another of the local foilswomen, Maria Cerra of the Salle Vince.

The other finalists were Madeline Dalton, another Vince pupil, and Mrs. Madeline Sarvis, who was Miss Grasson, daughter of the Yale and Olympic coach, Robert Grasson, before her marriage. She now resides in Philadelphia.

The members of the American Olympic team, Mrs. Joanna de Tuscan, Miss Marion Lloyd, and Miss Dorothy Locke, did not compete. Mrs. de Tuscan, last year winner, is now a professional in Detroit, and Miss Lloyd recently became Mrs. Joseph Vince. G. E. T.

Indiana Racers Smash Records In Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Indiana University's famous foot racers signalized their return to triumph in the Pennsylvania relay carnival, after a three-year lapse, by smashing two meet records and tying an American mark yesterday in complete defiance of chilly weather and a cinder track that was soggy from two days of rain.

Before barely 5000 spectators, one of the smallest opening-day crowds in the 43-year history of the meet, the hustling Hoosiers galloped to smashing victory in the distance medley relay championship, with durable Don Lash in his customary cleanup spot, and furnished a record-breaking individual winner in slim Tommy Deckard, who skipped off with the 3000-meter steeplechase without any appreciable opposition.

The Indiana's Boyd shared the opening day, however, with long John Woodruff, Olympic 800-meter champion, who turned on a terrific burst of speed, covered his anchor half-mile in 1m. 52s. flat, and led Pittsburgh to triumph in the sprint medley relay championship.

Pittsburgh's First Since 1918

This was Pittsburgh's first victory in the Pennsylvania relays since 1918. It topped off the first half of the two-day program, bringing together more than 3000 schoolboy and college athletes from all sections of the country.

North Texas Teachers College, featuring twin brothers, Elmer and Delmer Brown, added to the intersectional flavor by romping off with the college 440-yard relay championship, beating Occidental College of Los Angeles in an event won last year by the University of Texas.

Indiana, slated to bid for two additional relay titles today in the half-mile and four-mile races, administered a sound beating to North Carolina and five other rivals in the distance medley. With Sam Miller, Mel Truitt, Jimmy Smith and Lash handling the baton on successive legs of 440, 880, three-quarter mile and one mile, the Hoosiers spread-eagled the field. Smith's 3m. 4.6s. for the three quarters and Lash's 4m. 13.8s. for the mile were main factors in registering the record team time of 10m. 4.7s.

This mark wiped out the former Carnival record, 10m. 14s., set by Manhattan in 1933. Coincidentally, it equaled the listed American record credited to the Olympic Club of San Francisco in 1935. The second-place North Carolinians trailed Indiana by over 100 yards, with Penn State third, and Manhattan, last year's winner, a well-beaten sixth.

Deckard Wins Easily

Deckard registered an equally lop-sided victory for the Hoosiers in the steeplechase. Taking the hurdles and water jump with graceful ease, Deckard soon had a dozen rivals gasping in futile attempts to follow his fast pace. He finished fully 150 yards in front of Fordham's Jim Rafferty. His time, 9m. 21s., wiped out the meet record of 9m. 28.5s., set by another Fordham runner, Joe McCluskey, in 1933.

Towns, doing double duty in his return to big-league competition after a long lay-off, easily captured his specialty, the 120-yard high hurdles. The great Georgian came within one-tenth of equaling the Carnival record when he won his trial heat in 14.4s. He was clocked in 14.6s., in the final as he beat Allan Tolmich of Wayne University, Detroit, by four feet, in the final.

Francis Ryan, Columbia shot-putter, came within three-eighths of an inch of the Carnival record when he won the weight-tossing event at 50ft. 2⅜in. Georgia's Maurice Greene topped the discus throwers, with a heave of 148ft. 2½in., while J. Hamilton Hucker of Cornell completed the list of individual winners, in the 400-meter hurdles. Hucker registered a two-yard victory over Richard Knight, Tuskegee Institute, in the final in 55.3s., with Henry Duflon of Princeton third.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Randy Moore, Brooklyn outfielder, met with mishap as Dodgers beat Giants 4-3; U. of Texas relay team set Penn relays record of 41.1 in 440.

Three Years Ago

Helen Jacobs named captain of United States Wightman Cup team; Ott and Schumacher hit two homers each as Giants topped Phils.

Five Years Ago

White Sox traded Chalmer Cissell and Jim Moore to Cleveland for Johnny Hodapp and Bob Seeds.

Champion Eliminated

ATHENS, Ga., April 24 (AP)—Young Rosser Little of Marietta, Ga., No. 1 player for the University of Georgia, subdued Freddie Haas of Louisiana State, the defending champion, 1 up on the 18th hole yesterday in the quarterfinals of the southern intercollegiate golf tournament. Each of the players had medal cards of 76.

U. C. L. A. Crew Loses

LONG BEACH, Calif., April 24 (AP)—The University of California crew defeated the University of California at Los Angeles by 2½ lengths over the 2000-meter course in Olympic Marine stadium yesterday. The Golden Bear shell was timed in 6m. 35s.; U. C. L. A. in 6m. 42.5s.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 1, Lehigh 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 4, River Falls 3.
Hamline 14, St. Thomas 13.
Holy Cross 5, Princeton 5.
Iowa 3, Michigan 2.
Long Island 6, Brooklyn 3.
Manhattan 11, City College 1.
Maryland 9, Virginia 5.
Ohio State 5, Illinois 1.
Pennsylvania 5, Columbia 0.
Providence 11, Dartmouth 5.
Trinity 7, Vermonc 6.
Upsala 19, Hartwick 9.
West Maryland 7, Dickinson 3.
Wisconsin 5, Michigan State 3.

International League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	2	0	1.000
Toronto	2	0	1.000
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Buffalo	1	0	.000
Jersey City	0	1	.000
Syracuse	0	1	.000
Baltimore	0	2	.000
Montreal	0	2	.000

Results April 23
Buffalo 6, Syracuse 1.
Toronto 8, Baltimore 6.
Rochester 4, Jersey City 2.
Newark 7, Montreal 6.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Harvard's Athletic Changes

When Harvard University inaugurated its house plan a few years ago, it became necessary for the Crimson authorities to make a number of changes in their system of education, and one of these involved the handling of its athletic affairs. Previous to the opening of the houses, athletic competition had been between the varsity teams of Harvard and those of other colleges and between the Harvard class teams; but with the new system in vogue, it became necessary to give up the interclass form of competition in favor of interhouse games. It was a radical change in policy and necessitated opening up a phase of college sport entirely new to American colleges. This the Harvard authorities did; but the plan devised did not prove to be entirely satisfactory, and so the Crimson authorities have announced the adoption of some extensive changes which were submitted to them by a special committee appointed by the Student Council.

Staff Photo

Dolph Samborski

Sought Athletics for All

In devising the plan for athletic competition among the residents of the various houses, the Harvard athletic authorities sought to provide competition for all. They provided coaches, equipment and places where the various competitions could be held; but the undergraduates did not take full advantage of their opportunities, and, as a result, interhouse competition did not bring out as many as was expected would be the case. Now, in order to offset this lack of interest on the part of the boys, a new organization has been created which will be headed by an athletic director in the person of Adolph W. Samborski. He will be assisted by a paid secretary in each of the houses, who, in turn, will be assisted by two paid assistant secretaries. These men are expected to do all the arranging for house sports and at the same time get more of the undergraduates to take advantage of the many athletic facilities which they did not use when left to their own initiatives.

Just Want to Compete

Whether due to the fact that they are too busy with their studies to have time to organize and run their own games, or whether they just want to play and have others look after the management, it is evident that American college undergraduates cannot be depended upon to organize and operate their games. This recalls the experiment which was made two or three years ago at Harvard and the other Ivy League colleges of having the baseball coach leave the bench during the games on the plea of giving the game back to the boys. The idea did not last long as the boys soon voted that they preferred to have the coach run the team and let them confine their efforts to playing under his direction. So it appears to have been with the old house plan. The boys do not want any more responsibility than is to be found in the actual playing of the games, leaving all of the details to others. That the new plan is an improvement over the old one cannot be questioned and when it goes into effect next fall not only will sports competition among the houses at Harvard be much more extensive and interesting than ever before; but more interest is sure to be taken in the annual matches with the championship college teams of Yale.

* * *

Great Thing for the Jewelers

Not only is the annual Penn Relay Carnival one of the great intercollegiate athletic competitions of the eastern part of the United States; but it is a fine thing for the jewelry trade. The event covers two days and it gives out 828 badges, watches, plaques, cups and other prizes. According to the list given out by H. Jamieson Swarts, manager of the carnival, there will be awards of 100 badges, 95 watches, 18 12-inch silver cups, 116 gold medals, 223 bronze medals, 223 silver medals, 36 eight-inch plaques and 17 18-inch plaques. In addition three permanent cups and 11 challenge cups will be competed for during the two days. No wonder these games are popular.

Ten Days Remain For Keglers In Bowling Tourney

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—While most of the stars of the American Bowling Congress already have come and gone in the big tourney without causing much disturbance, the experts still are looking for action in the last 10 days. Five hundred and sixty teams out of the original list of 4017 remain to do their stuff on the alleys.

Winners of the five-man titles for the past two years, the Falls City Hibrus of Indianapolis in 1936 and Wolfe's Tire Shop of Niagara Falls, N. Y., both posted their winning scores in the final week. In 1921 the Saunders of Toronto gave Canada its only team title on the final night of play.

Likewise records show that the winning teams more often than not are the unknown, unheralded quintets, not the famous ones, except possibly in the all-events.

This year's pace-setters, Walter Ward of Cleveland, Ned Day of Milwaukee and Johnny Crimmins of Detroit are all keglers of proven ability.

Another famous bowler, Larry Shotwell of Covington, Ky., who set the all-time A. B. C. singles record of 774 seven years ago, got a good start toward all-events leadership last night when his 686 total stood out on a mediocre team card. As a member of the Goodyear Shoe Repairers' team of Cincinnati, which totaled only 2766, Shotwell turned in games of 236, 236, 214. The standings:

Five-Man Event

Krakow Furniture Co., Detroit, Mich.	3118
Waldorf Golden Bock, Cleveland, Ohio	3111
Windy City Bowling Assn., Cicero, Ill.	3089
Behringer Diamonds, Buffalo, N. Y.	3086
Waldorf Hi Proof, Cleveland, Ohio	3046

Two-Man Event

V. Gibbs, Kansas City, Mo., and N. Burton, Dallas, Texas	1359
W. Zanger and V. Metts, Louisville, Ky.	1329
J. Hogan and J. Seebeck, Passaic, N. J.	1322
F. Root and J. Miolta, Cleveland, Ohio	1317
C. Bluth and G. Stewart, Detroit, Mich.	1314

Individual Event

E. Gagliardi, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	749
E. Soest, Santa Monica, Calif.	729
W. Ahnert, Elgin, Ill.	728
W. Knox, Philadelphia, Penna.	725
P. Crane, Montclair, N. J.	725

All-Events

W. Ward, Cleveland, Ohio	2039
N. Day, Milwaukee, Wis.	2014
J. Crimmins, Detroit, Mich.	1982
O. Jasper, Cincinnati, Ohio	1980
N. Burton, Dallas, Texas	1976

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	3	0	1.000
St. Louis	3	0	1.000
New York	2	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Boston	0	3	.000
Chicago	0	3	.000
Cincinnati	0	3	.000

Results April 23
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 3, Boston 0.

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	5	1	.833
Columbus	3	2	.600
Minneapolis	4	3	.571
Louisville	3	3	.500
Indianapolis	3	3	.500
Toledo	3	4	.429
St. Paul	2	3	.400
Kansas City	1	5	.167

Results April 23
Columbus 5, Louisville 3.
Toledo 10, Indianapolis 5.
Minneapolis 14, Kansas City 7.
Milwaukee 5, St. Paul 2.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego	13	8	.619
San Francisco	12	8	.600
Los Angeles	12	8	.600
Seattle	12	9	.571
Sacramento	12	9	.571
Missions	3	13	.381
Oakland	7	14	.333
Portland	6	13	.316

Results April 23
San Francisco 3, Seattle 2.
Seattle 5, San Francisco 1.
Oakland 3, Missions 2.
Portland 13, Los Angeles 2.
San Diego 9, Sacramento 8.

College Golf Results

Temple 8½, Lafayette ½.
Yale 9, Amherst 0.

Tournament Fails To Determine Who Is Real Champion

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The conclusion of the world's pocket-billiard championship tournament, under the auspices of the Sportsmens' Association Inc., at the Ponzi Academy, leaves the question wide open as to who is really the best player of the game. E. Ralph Greenleaf, who dominated the sport for so many years, just managed to nose his way once more into the championship, after a lapse of several years, but only after several defeats and two playoffs. Andrew Ponzi, also prominent in the game for many years, was his closest competitor, and took second place as the result of the final game. James Caras, the young comer, who won the title in the previous championship, was also close to the title, participating in the final round-robin playoff, but losing then to both Ponzi and Greenleaf.

The most important acquisition to the game, as revealed by the long-drawn-out struggle, was Irving Crane, a young player from Rochester, N. Y. He is a protégé of Jerome Keogh, who shares with Alfredo de Oro the honor of being the star of the game in a previous era. Crane is a tall, young student, with a temperament ideally fitted for the difficulties of the sport. He plays steady billiards all the time, without undue haste, yet always shows quick selective power, and good calculation in his preparation for breaks.

Another of the younger element is Charles Mosconi of Philadelphia, who won the best game prize, with a three-inning victory, and was also credited with the best high run. He is a quick player, almost too hurried in his stroking, and this defect lost him several games that he should have won, leaving him well down in the final standing. Crane, however, tied for the lead with the other three leaders in the regular series, but was eliminated at the end of the first playoff and took fourth place.

Track Athlete Turns To Javelin Throwing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala., April 22—Hal Standley, Alabama's sophomore javelin thrower, was a star track athlete in high school, but never did any javelin tossing until he came to the Capstone.

Last year, as a freshman he tossed the spear 191 feet. This season he has thrown over 200 feet in practice, and is expected to break the school record of 195 feet, set by Al Nogi several years ago.

In high school Standley ran the 100, the 220, the 440 and put the shot.

He is a good tennis player when he is not engaged in track. In his opinion, this game has helped his javelin throwing.

Standley comes from Pensacola, Florida, and is a sophomore in the school of engineering.

Perry Conquers Vines

TORONTO, April 24 (AP) — England's Fred Perry conquered Ellsworth Vines in four sets last night to cut the Californian's lead to two matches in their long professional tennis tour. The Briton won 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6 for his twenty-third victory in 48 encounters. George Lott defeated Bruce Barnes 6—2 in the first set of a preliminary match and the second was adjourned at 3—3 in order to let the Perry-Vines match start on time. Later Lott and Barnes teamed together to defeat Vines and Perry in doubles, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Little Bill Feiler Steals Spotlight At Drake Relays

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 24 (AP)—Bill Feiler, 120 pounds of blond, Drake University sophomore distance runner, raced into a draw with a pair of Uncle Sam's 1936 Olympic stars, Southpaw Sam Francis of Nebraska, and dusky Mack Robinson of Pasadena Junior College yesterday in the opening program of the 28th annual Drake relay games.

Francis won his second straight discus title with a good heave of 149.09 feet, and Robinson, fleet enough on his feet to have finished second to Ohio State's incomparable Jesse Owens in the Olympic 200 meters, stepped out with a leap of 25 feet, 5½ inches to win the broadjump trophy. But, it was little William of the Dickinson, North Dakota, Feilers, who engineered something Drake fans have waited long to see—two championships in its own track and field relay classic.

Feiler, the midget of the field, galloped to an easy triumph in the special two-mile race, finishing a good 50 yards in front of Lloyd Cooke of Wisconsin. His time, 9m. 35s., was anything but startling, but the manner in which he went about his work was almost sensational. He watched the pace for two laps, then irked by the lack of haste, stepped out into the lead and increased his margin with each smoothly flowing stride.

Anchors Relay

He finished up his day—Drake's own private red-letter day—by anchoring the Bulldog's first victorious relay team since 1912, in the distance medley event. Taking the baton from Ray Mahannah, Drake's man in the three-qarter mile leg of the event, Feiler galloped another mile in 4:28.5, breaking the tape 60 yards in front of Nebraska's miler, Matteson. Drake's time was 19m. 21s.

A brilliant half mile by Dick Squire gave Ohio State victory in the sprint medley relay on the university program for the first time. Rice Institute was second, with Iowa third and Kansas State fourth.

Robinson, who ran a slashing furlong in the college sprint medley, only to see his team outfinished for victory by Kansas State Teachers of Pittsburg, also qualified in the 100-yard dash.

Francis took a long reach toward a second title by leading the qualifiers in the shotput with a flip of 51ft. 5½in.

Grieve Fastest Sprinter

Bobby Grieve, Illinois' little sprint ace, galloped his heat of the 100-yard dash in the best time of the day, 10s. even, and appeared ready for a rousing tussle with Robinson.

Washington State, the favorite in the university one-mile relay, took its qualifying heat in 3m. 16.5s., its quartet of Lee Orr, Harry Nettleton, Jack Orr and Bill Benke beating Rice and Iowa State without trouble.

Ohio State won the other qualifying test in 3m. 17.5s., finishing well ahead of Dartmouth's four, which finished second only through a handsome anchor leg by Jack Hofstetter. Hofstetter took the baton in last place and whirled up to beat out Kansas State's fourth man.

The 440-yard and 880-yard relays loomed as a pair of duels between Rice and Texas. The Texans won their heat of the shorter event in 41.8s. Rice took the other in 42s. even. The Texans reversed the process in the half-mile team event, winning their heat in 1m. 27s., while Rice finished on top in the other section in 1m. 27.3s.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Carl Hubbel, Giants — Stopped Bees with three hits for 3-0 victory.

Johnny Mize, Cardinals—His single with bases loaded scored tying and winning runs against Cubs.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers — Hit homer, double and single and drove in three runs in 10-2 win over White Sox.

Waite Hoyt, Pirates—Allowed three hits in 7⅓ innings of relief pitching for 4-3 victory over Reds.

Lyn Lary, Indians—Had two doubles and single in 9-2 win over Browns.

George Caster, Athletics—Limited Senators to four hits and beat them 7-1.

Roy Henshaw, Dodgers—Stopped Phillies with five hits and nine strike-outs for 7⅓ innings of pitching.

Grads Win Second Game

EDMONTON, Alta., April 24 (CP)—Edmonton Grads defeated Cleveland Fisher Foods 42 to 17 for their second straight victory in defense of the international women's basketball championship and the Underwood trophy Grads have held since 1923.

Percy Page's famous Edmonton team won the first game of the best-of-five series 50 to 24 and can terminate the series in the next game tonight.

Tulane to Hold Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23—A Southern invitation tennis tournament, sponsored by the Southeastern Conference, will be held at Tulane University, May 5, 6, 7 and 8. Players are expected from universities of the Southern, Southwest and Southeastern Conferences. Ernie Sutter of Tulane is defending singles champion.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Detroit	2	0	1.000
Boston	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Washington	1	2	.333
Chicago	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333
New York	0	1	.000

Results April 23
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 1.
Detroit 10, Chicago 2.
New York at Boston, postponed.

Celtic Wins Cup

GLASGOW, April 24 (AP)—Celtic won the Scottish football cup for the fifteenth time today by defeating Aberdeen 2-1 at Hampden Park. Tied 1-1 at half-time, the Celts came through with the winning goal in the final 45 minutes.

Helen Stephens Breaks Women's Shotput Record

ST. LOUIS, April 24 (AP)—Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo., track queen, gained more laurels by establishing a new indoor shotput record and winning two races in the women's national A. A. U. indoor track meet here last night.

Miss Stephens hurled the shot 44 feet, 11½ inches to better the mark of 41 feet, 11 inches, which she set last year.

The Missouri sprinter was forced to show her speed in the 50-meter dash to beat Claire Isicson, New York, by one step. The time was 6.5 seconds, one tenth of a second slower than the United States women's record which she set here in 1936.

In the 200-meter event Miss Stephens breezed into the tape almost 30 yards ahead of Edna Gustafson, St. Louis, in 28.5 seconds, 2½ seconds slower than the national indoor mark of 26 seconds held by Stella Walsh, Cleveland, Ohio, and Poland.

The Fulton flash was entered in only three events.

Jane Santschi, St. Louis, threatened the 50-meter hurdle record, 7.6 seconds, by topping the barriers in 7.7 seconds. Marie Cottrell, of the German-American A. C. New York, was second.

Evelyn Ferrara, Chicago, threw a basketball 97 feet 4 inches to win the event. Her throw was almost eight feet beyond that of Mrs. Catherine Fellmeth, Chicago, her nearest competitor.

In the standing broad jump, Miss Isicson leaped 7 feet, 11½ inches to beat out Elizabeth Lindsay, New York, by half an inch. Jane Santschi was only 1½ inches behind the winner.

The St. Louis relay team, Jane Santschi, Jessie Crain, Edna Gustafson and May Brady, won the 400-meter relay in 56 seconds. The Wright City, Mo., team was the only other entry.

Loretta Murphy, St. Louis, cleared the bar at 4 feet 9½ inches to win the high jump. Beulah Crane, Belleville, Ill., took second, at 4 feet 8½ inches.

Home Run Standings

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Greenberg, Tigers	1
Rogell, Tigers	1
R. Johnson, Athletics	1
Demaree, Cubs	1
Goodman, Reds	1

The Leader

R. Johnson, Athletics	3

League Totals

American	10
National	4
Total	14

College Tennis Results

Chicago 6, Wisconsin 0.
Michigan 9, Toledo 0.
Michigan State 7, Ohio State 3.
Virginia 9, Maryland 0.
Western Maryland 5, American 3.
Brown 7, Colby 2.

Yale's Oarsmen Look Stronger Than Last Year

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23 (AP)—An unmistakable air of determination hovers over the Yale varsity crew these days as it goes about the task of preparing for the opening of its season May 1 with the Blackwell Cup regatta in New York.

Tight-lipped as usual, Coach Ed Leader declines to make any predictions about this year's varsity boat.

But, as the shell rides the Housatonic on an even keel, the men rowing beautifully, their blade work clear, their hands unusually good and slides well controlled, it is quite obvious that here is a stronger crew than the 1936 combination.

And everywhere—on the water or in the dressing rooms—it is easy to notice that the oarsmen are looking ahead to June 25 when they will seek revenge against Harvard in the renewal of the oldest event in American college sport at New London.

The Crimson gave the Blue quite a drubbing last season, in fact one of the worst in the long history of this classic.

Although Coach Leader had seven of the crew which rowed the losing fight against Harvard in 1936, he has chosen only three of them in his present varsity boat—Captain Harcourt Schutz of Hartford, Marcus Hall of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Charles Adsit of Des Moines, Iowa.

The sweepswingers who have caught their tutor's fancy in addition to Schutz No. 7; Hall, No. 4 and Adsit, No. 6, include Louis Johnson of Montclair, N. J., stroke; Jim Dempsey of Cleveland, Ohio, bow; Willard Easton of Albany, N. Y., No. 5 and Bob Gillespie of Pelham, N. Y., coxswain.

Johnson was on the varsity two years ago but ineligible in 1936; Brown has been shifted from No. 4; Geer was in the combination last season; Easton rowed with the junior varsity in 1936; Adsit was in the varsity until just before the Harvard test; Dempsey was on the third and fourth crews last year while Gillespie is a newcomer, bobbing up from virtually nowhere.

It is a rather big crew. Johnson, 6 feet, 1, is the shortest oarsman and Adsit, 6 feet 7, is the tallest. The crew averages about 185 pounds.

May 1, Blackwell Cup, New York-Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania varsity, junior varsity, freshmen and varsity 150's; 22 Carnegie Cup; Derby-Yale, Cornell, Princeton varsity, junior varsity, freshmen; 22, Golthwaite Cup, Derby-Yale, Harvard Princeton's 150's; June 24, New London-Yale, Harvard combinations; June 25, New London-Yale, Harvard varsity, junior varsity, freshmen.

College Lacrosse Results

Dartmouth 14, Brown 1.
Syracuse 8, Springfield 5.

College Track Result

R. I. State 107½, Conn. State 27½.

Amusements

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Prices: Eves. $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat. 83c to $2.20

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The Print-Shop Experience

Can Develop Skill, Ability And Sense of Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Greenwich, Conn.

To most people the art and science of the printer are unknown fields, and the drama of typesetting, newspaper making and bookbinding belong to mysterious crafts. Yet the symbol of the printed word is one of the most significant things in our civilization, and an understanding of the techniques by which type becomes that symbol is a valuable educational experience.

A school print shop, such as the one at the Edgewood School in Greenwich, Conn., gives this background to its students as well as other more obvious values. The printer must spell accurately, punctuate carefully and understand the principles of grammatical usage. He must cultivate an artistic sense, that he may place a pleasing page before the reader, and he must have a knowledge of kinds and sizes of type to give form, emphasis and variety to different ideas. Pupils in the Edgewood shop examine pages of beautiful old manuscripts and early examples of printing and compare them with modern type and its use in books, magazines and advertising. Classes visit libraries, art galleries and museums to examine their treasures in print, and they also go to printing and newspaper plants to study commercial work in the making.

Learning Through Real Experiences

All these experiences have the validity of actuality. Learning is here a direct means to accomplishment. Job tickets over the office desk set the keynote of the shop. The envelopes hang in neat, efficient rows with information clearly set forth on the covers.

Job Ticket
No 2080
Edgewood School
For .....
Miss Euphrosyne Langley, Principal
Deliver to .....
Quantity 200 Size .....
Description Letter Heads
Promised April 15
Remarks Blue ink. Copy furnished by Miss Langley
Assigned to Dorothy Ann D.

As the young printers enter the shop they go directly to the desk and take down their job tickets. Inside the envelope is the copy to be set, samples of the paper to be used, notes on the size and kinds of type and any other relevant information that is found in a printer's hand as he goes about his business.

Photographs by Peter Leavens

Scenes in the Print Shop of the Edgewood School, Greenwich, Conn., Where the Shop Is an Important Channel of Education. Upper Row: Left—Louis A. Bacon, Head of the Print Shop, Is Counselor and Teacher, Achieving Much Through His Informal Conferences and Alert Supervision. Center—Little Fellows Following the Key Charts Over the Type Cases Realize the Value of Correct Spelling and Punctuation. Right—High School Students May Carry On Their Printing as an Elective or Work on Special Job Orders. Below: Left—Large and Small Presses Take Care of Different Jobs, and Both Girls and Boys Become Familiar With Running Them. Right—Samples of Completed Work Decorate the Walls

To Develop Skill and Ability

Work is assigned in the phraseology of a commercial shop, but the thought back of the assignments is very different. Here, each assignment is planned to develop skill and ability in the individual who works on it.

Beginners spend the first hours in an introductory survey of the equipment. Kinds of type and the layout of the type cases are explained, as well as the use of the chart that stands over each case as a key. Then the pupils set two or three stickfuls of straight matter and a short verse to get the feeling of the type before they start directly on jobs or parts of jobs.

The first assignment is simple, usually setting a letterhead. This is no exercise, but an order from the school or from a friend of the school, and it has the authority of reality. The customer is waiting and there can be no feeling that the work is unimportant. Jobs are needed for definite dates and there are frequent rush orders for invitations, tickets, programs, announcements and posters. These are connected with school events and must be completed on schedule. When necessary, six or more workers are assigned to a single job.

Write and Illustrate A Book Each Year

The eleven-year-olds are the youngest workers. They and the ten-year-olds write and illustrate a book each year. Stories, verse and linoleum cuts made by the two classes are gathered by the older group and brought to the shop. The eleven-year-olds start their printing experiences knowing that this big job is directly ahead and their attitude toward work in the shop is conditioned by this knowledge. The children come regularly for two hours twice a week with additional hours for those who need extra help. This program continues until the children enter high school when the work becomes elective.

Thirty to forty different orders are usually on the tickets at a time. One large undertaking is the annual school calendar. This is the work of students who are organized as the Edgewood Guild. In 1936, 21 student artists and printers worked together in the Guild. Designs were submitted by the art classes and cuts were made for each month and for the covers. The printers worked about three weeks to set the calendar type, look up, make ready, print, gather, punch, tie and enclose the order of 360 calendars. During this pre-Christmas time over 40 other jobs were also under way in the shop.

For jobs that come from outside the school, standard prices are charged. Work for the school is credited so that, at the year's end, the cost of the shop is balanced as is a business. School jobs include letterheads and envelopes for the office; printed forms of all sorts; work for the music, art and social science departments; order blanks for the school store; stock certificates, deposit slips and check books for the school bank; bookbinding; folio making; folders and occasional work for almost every department of the school.

Under the skillful guidance of Louis A. Bacon, the head of the print shop, the work is so assigned that each child gets what he requires in instruction, repetition and experience. Composition and press work are varied to give progress that is as rapid as it is consistent with fine, accurate production. The children respond to the high standards of the shop with honest work carried on with enthusiasm, for they know that their pride in their achievements is well founded and that their work is worthy of respect. Mr. Bacon studies each child's progress and takes care that no step is omitted or slighted, but that sound advancement is made. All work in the shop, from the first slow hunting for letters by the eleven-year-olds to the proficiency of the most able of the high school students, is steadily and thoughtfully guided toward a thorough comprehension of the processes involved and the skills required in the work and art of the printer.

Columbia to Teach Interior Design

The School of Architecture of Columbia University will inaugurate a program of training for art in industry at the summer session, which begins on July 12 and continues for six weeks. Courses in interior design, featuring European styles, will afford "American designers expert professional guidance in fields not yet as fully developed in this country as they have been abroad," according to the announcement.

"Architects who are interested in interior design have realized for many years the importance of constant study of our furniture, our hangings, our rugs, and the whole range of objects used in homes and offices," Director John J. Coss said. "To meet this need, the summer session will offer work in furniture design for contemporary living and in the application of printed patterns to textiles and to paper."

* * *

Prof. Emmy Zweybrueck, designated professor of design by the State of Austria, trained in the methods of the Wiener Kunstgewerbeschule, and student of Professors Cizek, Hoffman, and Kolo Moser, will conduct a Columbia summer studio in which types of design of printed paper and cloth will be presented in the styles developed in Vienna in the last 40 years and taught in her studio in Vienna.

The application of these designs to various materials and for various purposes will be discussed, illustrated, and worked upon in the studio, Professor Coss explained. The designs will be carried through to working completeness. Instruction will be in English.

Frederick J. Kiesler, known for his furniture design of all types for contemporary apartments and offices, will be a member of the summer faculty. Mr. Kiesler, expert in the types of Dutch, German and Swedish modernity, will direct a course which will include the principles of contemporary furniture design, the study of construction methods, materials, textures, and color values. Designs will be carried through from preliminary sketches to the full-size detail drawings and will include material schedules and price estimates. Students will visit the factories and workshops of the metropolitan area.

* * *

Summer studies at Columbia, in which the enrollment is expected to reach approximately 11,500, will include instruction in architecture and in realty problems. Among the lecturers will be Harvey Wiley Corbett, who was head of the architectural commission of the Century of Progress Exposition, and who played a large part in the designing of Radio City, and William Lescaze, known for his pioneer work in the more advanced style of contemporary architecture.

Goodwill Message From Wales

Every year, on World Goodwill Day, the children of Wales broadcast a Goodwill Message to the children of the world. May 18, 1937, will be the sixteenth such broadcast. Their message is given out in advance so that it can be read as a part of all programs on Goodwill Day in those schools that may not be able to hear the program over the radio.

From Boys and Girls of Wales

Boys and girls everywhere, we, boys and girls of Wales, send you once again our message of hope and good cheer.

In a world in which there is so much strife and so much suffering we are glad to think that, on this Goodwill Day, greetings are being sent through the air from children to children, and that over the five continents and across the seven seas youth calls to youth that it wants to live for peace.

We are glad, also, that in so many countries foremost men and women, not yielding to despair, are bidding people in all lands to rebuild the walls of peace. Faith and firm resolve can do it. Let us say to the whole world it must be done.

And on this day, and in this our coronation year, we would dedicate ourselves with you all to the service of mankind.

Science has made us neighbors: let goodwill keep us friends.

Beauty Corner—All Enjoy Contributing to It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Sonny, like most children, is delighted to have mother come to school. (The shame seems that we do not more often take advantage of our privilege to visit the public schools. To let a few dishes stand or a little dust gather on the hallway stair in order to visit school occasionally might open the door to more joyous hours together with our children. To live, even for a matter of minutes, in the same atmosphere they enjoy each school day will contribute to better understanding.)

I have only three visits to my credit for this year, but they have served the purpose of meeting Sonny's teacher and schoolmates, seeing something of third-grade program and routine, getting acquainted with several new books, and acquiring the ability to talk with Sonny about his school and playground problems without too many interruptive questions such as, "Carolyn who, dear?" "And who is Robert—did I ever meet him?"

The Christian Science Monitor has given me a sort of magic key to Sonny's room—it is the recipe for paste printed in the Vocations column a year or more ago. The quantity I've made from that recipe must be gallons by this time, but it has always been a happy investment of time and flour.

The "beauty corner" idea, though I do not yet know its source, seems well worth sharing with the readers of the Parent column. After Sonny's explanation of the reason he wished to use a pair of my much-prized Indian curtains, he was not only granted permission to use them for a day, but when they came home unspoiled, he was allowed to take other objects which had appealed to him in our home. Some of them he had never before mentioned, but they seem not to have gone unnoticed. Since the curtains, beautifully cross-stitched in red, black, and white yarn on the neutral background of Monk's cloth, took their trip to school, so also have mountain pictures, some lovely china plates, a pot of ivy, a lace tablecloth, a leather book cover, and two fine phonograph records.

The "beauty corner" is proving a means for individual expression that seems quite valuable. Though many of us will never paint beautiful pictures or compose fine music, we are to some extent endowed as appreciators. That's the reason I slipped out of bed at 3:30 this morning when Sonny touched my arm and whispered, "Mother, could you wake up for a minute? The moon is caught in a tree and I want you to come see, too." Before "beauty corner" days, had he wakened in the night, he would have snuggled into his blankets and gone to sleep again, even though the "moon was caught in a tree"!

There must be many fine ideas still in hiding among the interests and enthusiasms of the readers of this column. I am in favor of more parents taking pen in hand!

(Mrs.) D. K.

The Parent

Gardening Keeps Them Busy

Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I wonder how many parents allow their children to have a garden of their own? We have found it a very good plan to keep them interested and busy. We give them as much as we think they can care for, and they select the vegetables and flowers which they wish to plant, and plant them on their own part of the garden.

When they have vegetables to be served on the family table, we create a pleasant stir of attention and praise. Should their flowers be used as a centerpiece, any visitors are told of the fact, for praise is a fertile field for further zeal in work and improvement. As the children grow older, this sometimes offers an avenue for pin money, as experience teaches them a great deal in gardening, and at times they may find a market for their produce.

Gardening has done a lot for a son inclined to be too bookish, and needing sunshine and fresh air. The boy has learned more about plant life than the rest of us put together for he seems to have a natural knack for such study and avidly seeks advice and experience from others. Who knows, perhaps we have a future Burbank in our midst!

(Mrs.) E. R.

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At the man-made airport of Newark, the barometer and weather reports are watched carefully. Long before the fury of the storm strikes, planes are grounded. But far out over the ocean, on a bee-line between Labrador and South America, the feathered sky-riders have no barometer or compass. The storm breaks and the birds bravely fight it out. Somehow, without charts, weather reports, radio or floodlights, the scattered bands find their way to the marshes back of the Newark airport, where they settle down to weather the storm.

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America's Literary Renaissance On the Wing

EUROPEANS have long wondered at the discrepancy between American history and American literature, the one full of splendor, pageantry, audacity; the other, not to mince words, mediocre. Various explanations have been offered for this. One is that we have been too busy drawing water and hewing wood. Another is the spirit of Puritanism, which, it is said, has been hostile to art; but as the Puritans did not go south, and as no one seems to know just what Puritanism is anyway, that argument doesn't mean much. Perhaps one explanation is time. Our rapid growth, the unparalleled speed with which we have leapt from a pioneer community to the greatest industrial country on the earth, has left us breathless. As a nation, we are precocious. Unlike Europe, we grew up with the machine and its handmaiden, popular education. Our national consciousness is short and relatively unfilled.

IN THE MIDDLE of the nineteenth century, a cultural nationalism swept over the smaller nations of Europe like fire. The Finns, the Czechs, the Bohemians, the Welsh, the Basques, the people of the Rhône Valley, all were busy collecting their folk-lore and reviving their language. Ireland, too, had the beginning of such a movement under the leadership of Thomas Davis, but this movement was cut short by the Famines of the Forties. After the lull in politics which followed the fall of Parnell, it was resumed under the leadership of such men as Yeats and Douglas Hyde. It has given Ireland in the last forty or fifty years a literature.

The United States, too, had its intellectual movement in the middle of the nineteenth century; the writers who made the New England period—Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Thoreau—were influenced by the European movements. But the beginnings of a more truly national literature sprang up in the small regional papers in the Fifties and Sixties. Mark Twain began his literary career in 1862 on one of those papers, the Virginia City (Nevada) "Enterprise." But the life of those papers was cut short by the growth of the cities. The machine made possible the big city and the big city newspaper which engulfed them.

IF ONE LOOKS closely at the nineteenth century national movements in Europe, he sees that they all expressed themselves in two manifestations: the collection and dissemination of the country's folk-lore and history, and the determination of the nation to recover its language. That movement is still under way in Ireland; it is, I think, just beginning here in the United States. I see signs of the beginnings of a movement to express "the native genius in its native idiom." I see it in particular in the growing interest in our folk-literature and history, and in our language.

Anyone who follows current books with any closeness must be struck by the number of recent books which deal with American folk, particularly with the literature of the frontier. Our frontier had to disappear physically before it could be rediscovered imaginatively. Hudson's "Humor of the Old Deep South" reprints much literature of the early Mississippi Valley. Daugherty's "Their Weight in Wild Cats" gives us near-contemporary accounts of such heroes as Paul Bunyan, hero of a hundred logging myths; John Henry, the Negro steel driver "wid a chest lak a rain-barrel," Simon Kenton, a great backwoodsman of the generation between Dan'l Boone and Davy Crockett. Biographies of all these figures have appeared in the last few years. A man who is collecting "tall stories of the fearsome creature of the big woods" writes to "The Saturday Review," asking for information of such animals as the Sidehill Badger, the High-behind, the Crossfeathered Snee, names instinct with American folk. Books like Sandburg's "Song Bag" have many fellows which are printing our Saxon and Negro folk-song. Whatever one may think of Regionalism, it is certainly bringing much native material to light. Boys hear tales of Paul Bunyan around summer camp fires; the radio is rapidly making our people familiar with their folk-song.

IT IS NOW POSSIBLE for our writers to use the figures of American folk and history with some assurance that they are firmly rooted in the national consciousness; to speak of the fierce riverman Mike Fink or the gentle Johnny Appleseed, as the Greeks spoke of Agamemnon, or Yeats, in his early poems, of Cuchulain and Maeve. Carl Sandburg writes of American myth in the pithy native idiom in his recent poem, "The People, Yes." The time is ripe: the spirit of predatory business which has absorbed the energy of our youth has been discredited; much of that energy is now free to flow into imaginative life.

Before the Gaelic League had awakened the Irish people to an interest in their language, they were ashamed of it. But now, where they used to change their names from the Irish form to the English, today they do the reverse, and Hugh Black becomes Aodh de Blacam. In the United States it is not a question of reviving an original language: it is a matter of cherishing and using all that is native in idiom, word, sound, in the language which our forefathers brought to this continent. That we are beginning to do. In the eighteenth century, Ben Franklin writes to the English philosopher Hume: "I hope with you that we shall always in America make the best English of this Island (England) our standard." And he compliments Noah Webster on his "zeal for preserving the purity of our language." Today instead of excluding what is impure, i. e. what is most distinctively American, we are zealously cultivating all that is native in our utterance, all that answers the flow of our mixed blood and the experience and rhythm of our national life: we are beginning to realize that not until a nation achieves its own individual utterance does it truly speak for itself. Instead of being ashamed of our differentness, we are proud of it. Where Ben Franklin said: "Speak like John Bull," H. L. Mencken says: "Speak like Uncle Sam." A great American dictionary on historical principals is in the progress of compilation, as are dictionaries of American slang and dialectical words. These will be a rich mine of word and idiom for future American writers.

IN OTHER WORDS, we stand today culturally where the Welsh stood in the middle of the nineteenth century, where the Irish stood at its end. The interest they displayed in their folk and their language bred national literatures. It may well do the same for us. We are a continent, not a small country, and the course of the development may well be different here, sectional, for instance, where with them it was national.

No man can say what direction that movement will take, but all signs point to a literature which shall be an assertion, not the denial and criticism, of life which is seen in such internationally flavored expatriates as Pound and T. S. Eliot, who have fled the Middle West for Europe. Emerson envisaged "a brood of Titans, who should laugh and leap on the continent, and run up the mountains of the West with the errand of genius and of love." Half a century later Vachel Lindsay echoed that expansiveness, dreaming of the flower-town "with streets like channels of an incense sea." Caleb Catlum hides his head in clouds and drags the Temperate Zone up from Mexico to Canada to hurry up the Spring. Blake's "Exuberance is Beauty. Energy is Eternal Delight," is the tune to which our national gospel of art and literature will probably be sung.

IT IS OUR youthful genius to storm the skies, talk mountains, pile up images like skyscrapers. We are a young lusty people who have hardly begun to express in art ourselves, or our sea-like rivers, our continent-like plains, our rich racial groups, the revelry and carnival of the life of the frontier. Writers like Faulkner and O'Neill, answering cosmopolitan influences, are out of time. They are giving us decadence before we have had our creative, affirmative youth. Our literature should be an affirmation, not a denial, an abundance and overspill, not a seeping. James Daugherty in the preface to his collection of frontier tales has seen the vision and the light:

> Out of the underlying tempo and rhythm of these stories I have tried to sense and make some image or pattern that might suggest the sprawling fecundity, the shiftless ingenuity, the vast human drama of the old frontier. I have tried to call up the robust images, the wild processionals, the swift, fierce action and encounters . .
>
> The immense lore behind these few tales and sketches is, it seems to me, a vast Iliad and Odyssey in the raw, from which writers and painters and sculptors will be taking themes and building up glorious songs and dramas and colossal carved and painted friezes and facades and processionals as long as the genial, tough, cantankerous spirit of America endures.

Thus speaks the spirit of Young America. It is a voice which calls us away from a sterile, unrooted cosmopolitanism to the ebullience and power of a creative nationalism. We have created beauty in things of utility, in machines and skyscrapers. We can and will create beauty in art and literature.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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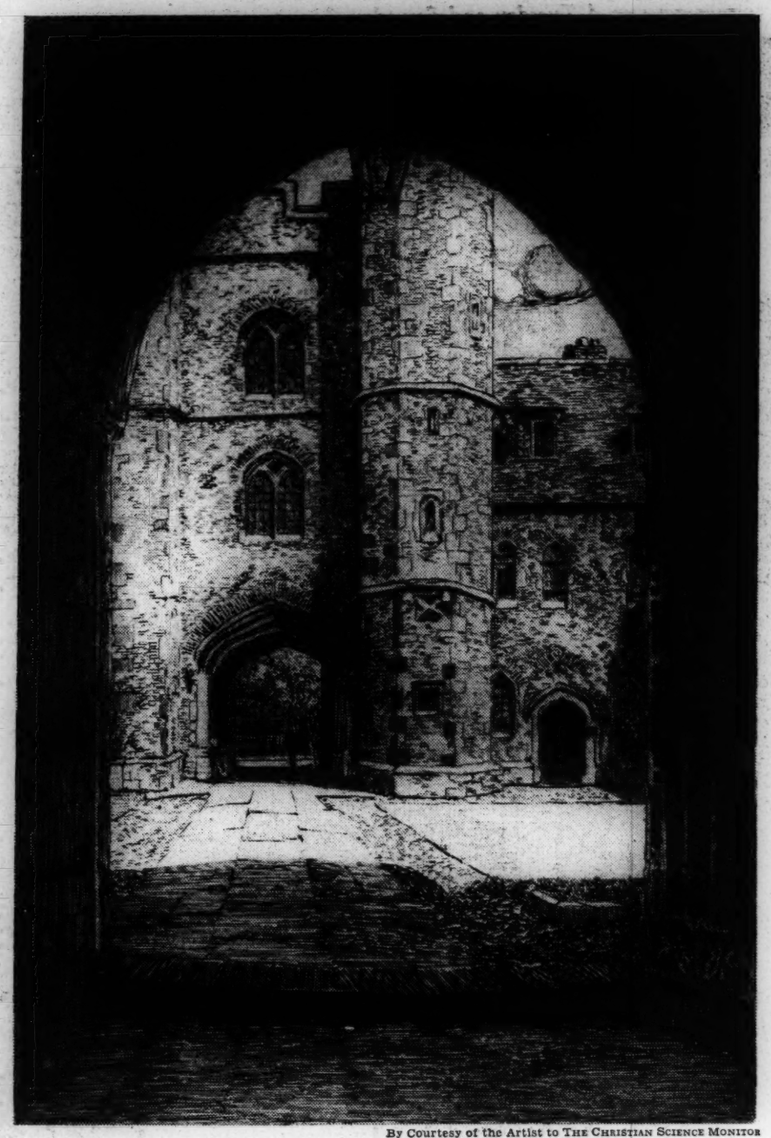

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GATEWAY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: *An Etching by M. Oliver Rae*

THE gateway of Queen's College, Cambridge, is part of the original building founded in 1448 by Margaret of Anjou, wife of King Henry VI.

King Henry had founded King's College, so his wife in emulation of him established a Queen's College "to laud and honneure of sexe feminine."

Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar and theologian who was so beloved by enlightened Englishmen of his time, took up his residence at Queen's in 1510. He lived in a turret in the principal court, still known as Erasmus' Tower. There he taught Greek, and it was largely due to him that Cambridge enthusiastically took up the study of Greek before Oxford.

Scandinavian Flight

THE Zuyder Zee quickly disappeared beneath a dense bank of rain-clouds. After a time we dived out of the sunlight, the clouds swirling across the windows, and came out low above the dark green fields and wide sands of North Germany.

As we rose from Hamburg, the weather was clearing. We came into sunshine again above the sea, in time for us to catch the first glimpse of Denmark. Soon the Danish islands were mapped out below us: flat and green in a shimmering sea. Clockwork steamers and toy yachts moved slowly from island to island.

Suddenly we were gliding down straight into the waves; we circled and landed on the tip of an island, and taxied towards a square bright red building, gay with many flags. This was Copenhagen's airport.

We hopped over to Sweden in ten minutes. Then we rose slowly to a great height, till the whole of southern Sweden lay below us, like a great field covered with pools after torrential rain. We could distinguish neither villages nor roads, only the uniform dark green of pine forests and the lakes brazen in the afternoon sun. Small clouds, like fairy-ships, floated round as if on an invisible sea. To the west an icefield of cumulus clouds stretched as far as the sun's glory.

From the midst of the icefield appeared a great cod. On its red tail was a black swastika. The German airliner sped before us to Stockholm.

Gradually we descended, approaching the coast. We distinguished rare fishing villages among the myriad Robinson Crusoe islands. Then we saw single red cabins in the pines. Suddenly, to the right, a great city lay majestically in the brilliant atmosphere. We glided down to Stockholm across a long, narrow lake, lined with pines and birches.

Our Debt to the Elizabethans

IN THE realm of literature the England of Elizabeth stands on a pinnacle by itself, and the writers who contributed most to its brilliance were as distinctly national as the anglican church or the poor law. Some connection doubtless exists between the two aspects of the period, between the heroic deeds of the seamen and soldiers and the wonderful sunburst of poetry, drama and speculative thought with which the names of Spenser, of Marlowe, of Shakespeare, and of Bacon are associated; for an age rich in exploit is seldom without its poets and dreamers. The out-goings of the spirit are conditioned by its in-takings, and imaginative reach of the man of letters keeps pace with the widening horizon of his experience. The countless adventures on land and sea that made England respected and feared, and opened up the world to English enterprise, produced an exaltation of soul which the poet and the philosopher by the alchemy of their genius transmuted into the unforgettable beauties and enduring strength of a great literature. Like Drake and Cavendish, Shakespeare and Bacon circumnavigated the earth and grew rich on its spoils.

Let us beware, however, of supposing that the literature of an age is necessarily the mirror of its history. It is infinitely more than this. The literature of the later sixteenth century, as we have seen, has much to say of contemporary life in its social aspect; but the struggle for power in the political arena, the institutions, laws, policy, and administrative machinery that regulated the political life of society, held as little fascination for the writers of the time as for the multitude in the streets. Politics and literature had not yet come together, but ran their courses in entirely different channels. As for the truly great writers, they are less parochial and more universal in their appeal than at any other period. Those who search for 'political allusions' in their works do not find much to reward them for their pains, and the little they do is of comparatively small value. . . .

Finally it may be observed that the term 'Elizabethan' as applied to literature is not coincident in scope with the beginning and ending of Elizabeth's reign. It connotes a period of time stretching from about the end of the second decade of that reign to almost the closing years of her successor's. . . . Clearly, then, we must claim a poetic license when we speak of Elizabethan literature, and pursue our study to its natural conclusion even if it takes us into Jacobean times. To chop and divide a literary movement in accordance with the political calendar would be neither reasonable nor just, nor would it enable us to appreciate the extent of the debt we owe to the Elizabethans.—J. B. BLACK, in "The Reign of Elizabeth—1558-1603." (New York: Oxford.)

"Perfection of beauty"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thought of beauty comes very close to the human heart. Nature manifests a great measure of beauty; while music, literature, art have uncovered some of its choicest treasures. Philosophy has helped in its interpretation. Yet the hunger of the human heart for its attainment remains unappeased. Where, then, is the pure and enduring concept? What is true beauty? How may we translate the eternal fact into terms of human living? These are vital questions.

Human sense is baffled by the apparent contradictions in the material world, seeing there beauty and ugliness, compassion and cruelty, honor and treachery, spirituality and depravity, heights of goodness and depths of iniquity. Even the human heart is a divided kingdom. The wheat and the tares have grown up side by side in what is called human life.

To find the way of escape from the conflicting situation constitutes a major problem. Happily, there is a way of escape, the way of spiritualized thinking as revealed by Christian Science. It is a way which diverges radically from the beaten track of material beliefs, beliefs which have the sanction of long and widespread acceptance. The human race has clung to matter and material laws as props to lean upon, although these props have never proved dependable. Materiality has always betrayed those who have trusted in it. Through the teachings of Christian Science we learn the fraudulent nature of material belief. It is belief founded upon a mistaken concept of existence. Mary Baker Eddy convincingly states on page 264 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Spirit and its formations are the only realities of being. Matter disappears under the microscope of Spirit." We have sought truth and beauty in matter instead of Spirit, in the unreal instead of in the real and eternal.

The true source of beauty was discerned centuries ago by the Hebrews, as shown in the Old Testament. Almost startling is the pure concept of beauty set forth in their writings. Through revelation they had perceived that true beauty is derived from the one God, "the Holy One of Israel." The prophet Zechariah exclaimed with rejoicing (Zechariah 9:17), "How great is his goodness, and how great is his beauty!" In the fiftieth Psalm we read the lovely words, "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined." "The perfection of beauty"! Once in I Chronicles and twice in the Psalms appears the admonition: "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." Worship of God in "the beauty of holiness" denotes a deep immersion of thought in the loveliness of divine goodness—the only beauty which really exists. To Mrs. Eddy we owe the definition found on page 247 of Science and Health, "Beauty is a thing of life, which dwells forever in the eternal Mind and reflects the charms of His goodness in expression, form, outline, and color." It is in God, divine Mind, that we find the sum and substance of genuine beauty.

This is the primal and ultimate fact. How may we let it be dominant in our lives and our experience? Have we ever stopped to consider some of the characteristics of the flowers and the trees which add such charm to the scene, such contentment to the human heart? Do we not recognize—consciously or unconsciously—the spiritual qualities they represent? Color, fragrance, grace, the delicately varied patterns of the flowers—all that we love about them points to spiritual elements, which are neither in nor of matter. The song and flight of birds, the rhythm and harmony of great music, the natural lovableness of children—these manifest qualities which are spiritual in origin and nature. Here, then, is a proved fact: the more clearly we see and hear the spiritual and real, the more of true beauty we behold.

For every discordant situation there is a remedy, as shown in the following words (*ibid.*, p. 248): "We must first turn our gaze in the right direction, and then walk that way. We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." We must try to see creation as entirely spiritual, as composed of spiritual ideas. Even in the most unpromising human situations we must eagerly look for the grace and beauty of Spirit. And we must not relax or retrench in this endeavor to see and hear spiritually instead of materially. Thus it will not be long before we perceive that the creations of Spirit are the creations of Love, and of nothing else.

What then becomes of the inconsistencies of human life, its unfair bestowals, its unhappy contrasts? They are the vagaries and deceptions—the ashes—of mortal mind. In real being, nothing unbeautiful exists, not the slightest imperfection or decay, since there is only one creator and one creation, and they are perfect—"altogether lovely."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Skönhetens fullhet"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

TANKEN på skönhet står det mänskliga hjärtat mycket nära. Naturen uppenbarar en rikedom av skönhet, och musik, litteratur och konst hava låtit några av dess mest underbara skatter komma i dagen. Filosofien har bidragit till att förklara vad skönhet är. Likväl har människohjärtats längtan efter att uppnå den förblivit otillfredsställd. Var finnes då det rena och bestående begreppet därom? Vad är sann skönhet? Hur skola vi kunna förklara den eviga sanningen på mänskligt språk? Dessa frågor äro av största vikt.

Det mänskliga sinnet är förvirrat av de påtagliga motsägelserna i den materiella världen, där det ser skönhet och fulhet, barmhärtighet och grymhet, hederlighet och ohederlighet, andlighet och sedefördärv, höjder av godhet och avgrunder av ondska. Till och med det mänskliga hjärtat är ett rike söndrat mot sig själv. Vetet och ogräset ha vuxit sida vid sida i vad som kallas det mänskliga livet.

Att finna vägen ut ur dessa stridiga förhållanden är en viktig uppgift. Lyckligtvis finnes en sådan väg, det förandligade tänkandets väg, såsom den uppenbaras av Kristen Vetenskap. Det är en väg, som på ett radikalt sätt viker av från de materiella föreställningarnas vanevägar, föreställningar, som fått sanktion genom att de länge och i stor utsträckning varit godtagna. Människosläktet har klamrat sig fast vid materien och materiella lagar såsom stöd att lita till, ehuru dessa stöd aldrig ha visat sig pålitliga. Materialiteten har alltid bedragit dem som förtröstat på den. Genom vad Kristen Vetenskap lär oss kunna vi förstå den materiella föreställningens svekfulla natur. Denna föreställning grundar sig på en felaktig uppfattning av tillvaron. Mary Baker Eddy säger på ett övertygande sätt å sid. 264 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Anden och dess daningar äro varats enda verkligheter. Materien försvinner under Andens mikroskop." Vi hava sökt sanning och skönhet i materie i stället för i Ande, i det overkliga i stället för i det verkliga och eviga.

Den sanna källan till skönhet urskiljdes för århundraden sedan av hebréerna, enligt vad Gamla Testamentet visar oss. Det är nästan häpnadsväckande vilken ren uppfattning av skönhet, som kommer till synes i deras skrifter. Genom uppenbarelse hade de förstått, att den sanna skönheten kommer från den ende Guden, "Israels Helige". Profeten Sakarja utbrister jublande (Sak. 9:17): "Huru stor är icke hans godhet, huru stor är icke hans skönhet" [engelska Bibeln]. I den femtionde psalmen i Psaltaren läsa vi de härliga orden: "Från Sion, skönhetens fullhet, träder Gud fram i glans." "Skönhetens fullhet"! En gång i Första Krönikeboken och två gånger i Psaltaren förekommer uppmaningen: "Tillbedjen Herren i helig skrud." Att tillbedja Herren "i helig skrud" [i "helighetens skönhet" enligt engelska Bibeln] tyder på att tanken fördjupar sig helt i den gudomliga godhetens härlighet—den enda skönhet, som verkligen existerar. Vi ha Mrs. Eddy att tacka för definitionen på sid. 247 i *Science and Health:* "Skönhet hör livet till, förbliver ständigt i det eviga Sinnet och återspeglar Hans godhets behag i uttryck, form, kontur och färg." Det är i Gud, det gudomliga Sinnet, som vi finna det väsentliga i verklig skönhet.

Detta är den ursprungliga och slutgiltiga sanningen. Hur skola vi låta den bli förhärskande i vårt liv och vår erfarenhet? Ha vi någonsin låtit tanken begrundande dröja vid några av de utmärkande dragen hos blommor och träd, vilka giva ökad skönhet åt landskapet och så mycken glädje åt människohjärtat? Se vi icke—medvetet eller omedvetet—de andliga egenskaper, som de återgiva? Färg, doft, fägring, blombladens fint utformade mönster—allt det vi älska hos dem för tanken till det som är andligt, det som varken är i eller av materie. Fåglarnas sång och flykt, rytmen och harmonien i all storslagen musik, den naturliga älskligheten hos barnen—allt detta manifesterar egenskaper, som till ursprung och natur äro andliga. Det är således ett bevisat faktum, att ju klarare vi se och höra det andliga och verkliga, dess mer av sann skönhet få vi skåda.

För varje disharmoniskt förhållande finnes ett botemedel, vilket framgår av följande ord (*ibid.*, sid. 248): "Vi måste först vända blicken i rätt riktning och sedan gå den vägen. Vi måste forma fullkomliga förebilder i tanken och ständigt betrakta dem, eljest skola vi aldrig utmejsla dem i ett upphöjt och ädelt liv. Må osjälviskhet, godhet, barmhärtighet, rättvisa, hälsa, helighet, kärlek—himmelriket—härska inom oss; då skola synd, sjukdom och död avtaga, tills de slutligen försvinna." Vi måste försöka se skapelsen såsom helt andlig, såsom sammansatt av andliga idéer. Även i de mest hopplösa mänskliga förhållanden måste vi med iver söka efter Andens godhet och skönhet. Och vi få icke slappna av eller bliva efter i vår strävan att se och höra andligt i stället för materiellt. Då skall det ej dröja länge, förrän vi inse, att Andens daningar äro daningar av Kärlek och av intet annat.

Vad blir det då av det mänskliga livets inkonsekvenser, dess orättvisa fördelningar, dess olyckliga kontraster? Allt detta är det dödliga sinnets påfund och bedrägerier—stoft. I det verkliga varat existerar intet oskönt, icke den minsta ofullkomlighet eller förgänglighet, ty det finnes endast en skapare och en skapelse, och dessa äro fullkomliga—deras "hela väsende är ljuvlighet".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

At the Gasthof

TO A *gasthof*, high up in the mountains, come attractive people unknown in the more sophisticated resorts. As we laboriously climbed the path from the village, we saw about a hundred feet below a small man carrying four pairs of skis and wearing the largest rucksack I had ever seen. In a few moments he had caught up with us, called "Grüss Gott," and hurried forward. That night he performed acrobatic tricks in the restaurant. By day he was a carrier in the mountains; and, not exhausted by that strenuous work, he entertained tourists with feats of strength at night.

Once a week came the barber. He was a handsome mountaineer, who arrived on skis accompanied by two perfectly groomed Alsatian dogs.

One afternoon we saw a figure in a smart uniform, a rifle slung over his back, skiing down to the inn like an express train. He was a gendarme; with curly hair and a rosy baby face. He came in, had a meal with the landlord, and dashed off with a cheery farewell.

Then there came the fair maiden, reputed to be the fiancée of the chief ski instructor, who yodeled to us, sitting coyly in a corner. She left us in the morning, trudging sturdily through the snow in her thick boots.

We departed from the *gasthof* on toboggans. As we sped perilously down the long path to the bus, we heard the ski instructors bidding good-by to us with strange war-cries. And we looked back and saw the magnificent figure of one of them, with his yellow hair and red-checked jersey, waving to us against the deep blue sky.

R. A. J.

Spring Counsel

TURN to the sweep of another view.
To a landscape's altered face,
Letting the freshened sight renew
Each long-familiar place.

The crowded instant of living yields
To something wide and still
Before the counsel of quiet fields,
Peace of a pointing hill.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 1,202,769
1937 vol. to date 184,444,005
1936 vol. to date 210,093,123

Numerous Stocks Decline From One To Three Points

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Stock market prices crumbled in an early selling rush today but met mild support before the close.

At the worst numerous leaders were off 1 to more than 3 points, some at new lows for the year or longer. Extreme declines were pared in many instances in the final hour.

Transfers were around 800,000 shares.

No help was accorded the stock division by bonds or commodities, most of which were uneven.

Steels Decline

Among principal losers were Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible Steel, Republic, National Steel, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Marshall Field, Macy, American Tobacco "B," Oliver Farm, Boeing, Howe Sound, National Lead, American Smelting, Homestake Mining, Cerro de Pasco, Texas Corporation, Continental Oil, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Phillips Petroleum, Schenley, Standard Oil of Indiana, Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific, Loew's, Foster-Wheeler, Container Corporation, Industrial Rayon, National Cash Register, National Supply and Johns-Manville.

Touching bottom for 1937 were American Telephone, Western Union, American Can, Continental Can, Paramount, National Biscuit, Borden and A. M. Byers.

In a resistant area were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester, Goodrich, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Consolidated Edison, North American, Eaton Mfg. and Public Service of N. J.

Big Pay Rolls Encouraging

While further talk was heard in the boardrooms of a possible letdown in business in the near future, it was hoped mounting cash incomes of industrial workers and farmers would materially cushion the recession.

Those leaning to the cheerful view brought out figures of the Department of Labor indicating factory employment and pay rolls in March were the highest since November, 1929. It was believed the department's indices would point even higher in April.

Interesting to holders of motors were forecasts production of cars and trucks in May and June will reach at least 625,000 for each of these months. In the final half of the year, if demand holds up, it was believed highly probable output may top the 2,000,000 mark.

Bond Market Cautious

Cautious steps were taken by the bond market today as buyers and sellers assumed on-guard positions.

Federal issues edged higher for the most part, although several bonds dropped rather sharply. Gains ranged to ¼ of a point late in the session, while setbacks extended to ⅜ of a point. Some failed to register any transactions.

Few of the domestic corporates swung as much as a point. Some of the rail bonds were up or off major fractions with the majority following a downward course. St. Paul 5s of 1975 ran into comparatively heavy offerings and recoiled more than a point. Major fractions were clipped from North Western 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Frisco 4½s. "Katy" 5s bucked the trend for a runup of ⅝ or so.

American & Foreign Power 5s showed to advantage by adding a major fraction, continuing a recently launched rally. Other utility loans, however, were hobbled by light dealings. Industrials were all but neglected.

Except for a setback of about ⅝ for Cuban 5½s, the foreign list presented a virtually unruffled appearance.

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—A break in Aluminum Company of America following a suit by the Federal Government for dissolution of the company under anti-trust laws, widened sharply today as renewed selling hit all sections of the share list on the Curb exchange.

Aluminum Company shares, ordinarily relatively inactive, encountered heavier offerings and fell 16 points in early trading on top of a 7-point drop in the preceding session.

As leading stocks on the "big board" wilted under liquidation, selling spread in the curb list, particularly in recent industrial favorites.

Losses of fractions to more than 2 points were recorded in American Cyanamid B. Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Dow Chemical, American Manufacturing, Newmont Mining, Northern States Power "A" and Wayne Pump.

Utilities retreated with the market but showed better resistance since they had been depressed for some time while industrial shares were rising.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	13.20	13.25	13.18	13.25	+.06
July	13.25	13.27	13.18	13.24	+.03
Oct.	12.99	13.02	12.95	13.00	+.02
Dec.	12.93	12.97	12.90	12.96	+.01
Jan.	12.97	12.97	12.96	12.97	..

Tone at close, steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	7.29	7.30	7.29	7.30	—.01
July	7.30	7.37	7.32	7.34	+.01
Oct.	7.24	7.27	7.23	7.25	+.02
Jan.	7.17	7.22	7.17	7.20	+.02

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 22: Receipts, $14,517,263; expenditures, $25,239,802; balance, $1,708,461,607; customs receipts for the month, $33,343,353. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,015,192,385; expenditures, $6,101,600,467, including $2,310,058,271 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,086,408,082; gross debt, $34,883,559,778, an increase of $937,169 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,760,139,358, including $528,872,669 of inactive gold.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	17.10	17.15	17.07	17.15	+.10

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	80½	80	80	—1½
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	30	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
36	30½	Addressor (1)	7	32½	32	32	Apr 23
4⅜	2½	Advance Rumo	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	5	73½	72	72	—1½
5¼	3¼	Air-Way El Ap	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15¾	12⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
58¼	43	Allegany pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
59¾	43½	Allegany pf $30 ww	5	47	46½	46½	—1
59	43¾	Allegany pf $40 ww	1	47½	47½	47⅜	— ⅞
52½	41	Allegany pr pf	3	41⅜	41	41	Apr 23
45⅝	36½	Allegany Steel (.40g)	2	36¾	36⅜	36¾	
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Apr 23
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	238	237	237	—1
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (1½g)	7	26	25¾	25¾	— ½
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	30	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	Apr 23
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	19	67¼	66⅝	67¼	— ¼
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	31	31	31	—1½
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	16	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	40⅜	40	40⅛	— ⅞
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	9	99¾	99	99¾	— ¼
101½	83	Am Ac Ch Del (1g)	1	89½	89½	89½	—1
41⅜	25⅝	Am Bank Note (¼g)	4	27	26½	26½	— ½
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	61	60½	61	—1
121	99¼	Am Can (4a)	16	99	97¼	99	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	— ½
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	57	54½	55	—2
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91½	91½	91½	—1½
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab(1g)	8	92	91	91	—1½
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	135½	135½	135½	—11⅝
105½	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	3	102	100½	100½	Apr 23
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	19½	19¼	19¼	Apr 23
30¾	26⅝	Am Comi Alco	¼	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
13½	8¼	Am Encaus Til	7	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
17	13	Am Europ	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr 23
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	51	51	51	Apr 23
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	7	59⅝	57½	57½	—1½
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	26	26	26	
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	19¼	19	19	
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	16	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	7	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	47¼	47	47	Apr 22
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24	24	24	— ¼
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	7	49⅜	49	49⅛	— ⅛
125	112	Am Loco pf	1	111	111	111	—1
29⅜	22⅜	Am M & Fdy (½g)	4	21⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	Apr 23
68⅜	50¼	Am Metal	6	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	116	116	116	—4
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	26	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
87⅛	65¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	67	66¾	66¾	Apr 23
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	57⅜	57¼	57¼	Apr 23
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	43	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	51	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
36	30⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	31	31	31	Apr 23
29	23⅛	Am Seating	3	24	24	24	Apr 23
105¾	87⅜	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	28	87	86¼	86½	— ¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	Apr 19
107½	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	2	105¾	105¾	105¾	Apr 23
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	6	60¼	60	60	Apr 22
73¼	54⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	7	54	53⅝	54	— ⅛
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	5	24	23¾	23¾	Apr 23
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 23
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	Apr 22
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	Apr 23
187	167½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	167¼	165¾	166	—1⅝
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	10	80	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅜
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	22	82	81	81	—1¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	—3⅛
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
29½	20¾	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	11	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ½
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	5	10½	10½	10½	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	6	69	68	68	—1⅛
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅜	⅜	½	Apr 10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	24	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
185	109	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	61	61	61	—2
69½	52⅜	Anaconda (4g)	78	56	55⅝	55⅞	
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	81½	81½	81½	—1
24⅝	8	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
37⅛	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	4	42¼	41½	41½	— ¾
11	10⅞	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Apr 23
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	32	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	95	95	95	Apr 22
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Apr 21
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	14	62¾	61	62	— ⅜
16¼	13⅛	Arnold Const (⅝g)	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	
17⅜	12⅜	Artloom	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
24¾	18½	Asso Dry Gds	7	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
101	96½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr 15
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 15
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	3	56	54	56	Apr 22
106	93	Assoc Invest pf (5)		99	99	99	
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	35	83¼	82¼	83¼	— ¾
104	99⅞	Atchison pf (5)	2	100	100	100	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	6	49⅜	48¾	48¾	— ¾
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf		36	36	36	Apr 23
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	17	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	112	112	112	
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	71	17½	17½	17½	
32⅜	50⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	Apr 23
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (⅜g)	3	81	79¾	79¾	Apr 23
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr 22
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	6	30¾	30	30¾	— ¾
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	Apr 17
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	7⅜	Baldwin Loc	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	4	6⅜	6½	6½	
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	3	114	111½	111½	Apr 22
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	3	114½	114	114½	Apr 21
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	65	35⅜	34⅞	35¼	— ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	9	40	39	39	—1⅛
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Apr 23
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	8	37¼	37	37¼	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	15	30⅜	29½	29½	Apr 23
35½	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	11	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
20¼	16⅜	Bayuk Cigar(18¾g)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	25	25	25	— ¾
104¾	101⅜	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	102⅝	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	108	108	108	Apr 23
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	16	13⅛	12¾	13	— ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	22⅜	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	16	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	*1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Apr 22
105½	73	Beth Stl	65	89¾	88	88⅞	— ⅝
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Apr 23
129½	119½	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	Apr 23
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	4	58½	58½	58½	Apr 23
38	30	Blk & Decker (½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ¾
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	2	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	4	39⅜	38½	39	— ¾
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	4	45	44½	44½	— ⅝
28	25½	Borden (1.60)	30	25½	25½	25¼	— ¼
43½	41	Borg-Warner new	27	42½	41½	42½	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—1⅛
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	4	3	2⅞	3	Apr 23
23¼	16½	Bridgeport B (.60)	17	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
59⅞	45⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	11	48⅛	48¼	48¼	— ¾
53⅝	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ¾
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Apr 23
8	4½	Bklyn & Qu T	15	4¾	4½	4½	Apr 23
38½	23	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	1	23	23	23	—1¾
53	34⅛	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	34⅜	34	34	— ¼
102¼	88⅝	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	90½	90½	90½	Apr 23
52¾	34	Bkln Un Gas (1.90g)	9	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	48⅛	48½	48½	Apr 23
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	4	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	18	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9¼	Budd Wheel	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	9	37½	36	36	Apr 23
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	11	56	55⅜	56	—1
35⅝	28⅞	Burr Ad Mach(.80)	5	30⅛	29½	30	+ ½
11⅜	7⅛	Bush Term	7	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
37	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	32	32	32	Apr 23
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	32	31⅜	31⅜	Apr 23
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	5	5	5⅞	5¾	— ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	7	26	25¼	25½	— ⅝
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	31½	29½	29½	
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	41	41	41	— ⅛
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
27	23⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	95	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	12	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	1	30	30	30	— ½
38¼	27¼	Can D G Ale	16	30½	30	30⅜	— ⅜
17¼	13¾	Canad Pac	24	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅜
61½	49	Cann Mills (½g)	6	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Apr 23
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr 23
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	7	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	163	162	163	
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	91½	91	91	—1
39¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	31	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ¾
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	— ½
48¾	36½	Celotex	1	43	42½	42½	Apr 23
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir(1½a)	6	35⅛	34¾	35	Apr 23
125⅛	83	Cent Fdy	14	91⅜	87½	9	
41¾	29⅜	Cent R R N J	5	30½	29¾	29⅝	Apr 23
24½	15½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	16	15½	15½	Apr 23
4¼	1¼	Cent Rib M (.20c)	1	13	13	13	Apr 23
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	73	72	73	
23⅝	6¼	Certain-teed	9	18¾	18¼	18¼	—1
60½	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	1	55	55	55	—2½
48	31⅜	Checker Cab	2	32	32	32	Apr 23
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	12	60	59⅜	60	+ ¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	3	84	83¾	83¾	—2¼
4⅜	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr 19
13½	3⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Apr 23
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅞
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18¼	13½	Chi Gt W pf	2	14	14	14	— ½
32	27¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Chi Pneu T	6	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ⅜
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (⅞k)	3	64	63¾	63¾	— ¼
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8¾	7¾	C R I P 6% pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	8	8	7¼	7½	— ¾
27¼	21¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Apr 16
22½	18	Chick Cot Oil	1	18	18	18	
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	4	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	61	116½	115⅛	115½	— ¼
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	1	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
10⅜	8¼	City Stores	2	9	8½	8½	Apr 23
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	36	36	36	Apr 23
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	19	43¾	43½	43½	Apr 23
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	92	91	91	—2½
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	157	157	157	—3½
58¼	37	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Apr 21
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	19	22⅜	22	22⅜	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 23
62¾	53	Coll & Aik (2a)	3	57⅜	57	57	—1
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	40¾	39½	40¾	+ ½
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	18	14	13⅞	14	
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	95¼	95	95	Apr 23
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	33¼	33	33	— ¾
46½	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	4	43¼	43¼	43¼	Apr 23
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	2	119¼	119	119	—1½
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	63	62¼	63	+ ¾
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Apr 23
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	67½	67½	67½	— ½
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107⅞	Apr 21
21¼	16½	Coml Solv (.60a)	18	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
4½	2¾	Com'with & Sou	58	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
75⅜	55	Com & Sou pf (3)	1	55	55	55	
19⅛	13½	Conde Nast	2	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	5	39½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅞
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 20
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
13¼	8½	Con Coal	11	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅜
49⅞	38½	Con Edis (1⅝g)	16	38¾	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	4	106	105½	105½	— ¾
5¾	4	Con Film	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
18¾	14¾	Con Film pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
17⅞	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	63	16½	16⅜	16½	
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr 12
10⅝	7	Con R R Cuba pf	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Apr 23
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
37⅜	20⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	52	36	34½	34⅞	—1
37¾	27½	Cont Bak A	5	27	26¼	27	— ½
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	142	3¼	3	3¼	
109¾	100	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	99	99	99	—1
69½	55½	Con Can (3)	16	56¼	55	55	—1¾
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	15	21⅞	21½	21½	Apr 23
42¾	37	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38⅞	38¼	38¼	—1⅛
48	10⅝	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Apr 21
25½	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	19	22⅜	22	22⅜	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 23
62¾	53	Coll &

Business and Industry

Employment Increases 305,000 During the Month of March

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Up 8 to 18 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unsettled weather during the past week prevented an even fise in the volume of retail sales, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Movement of spring merchandise broadened rapidly on some days, continues the report, with a marked improvement in the demands for women's coats, suits, dresses, blouses, millinery and notions.

Some Prices Increase

"No consumer resistance was encountered to the mark-ups on shoes and men's clothing," says the survey. "Furniture and house-furnishings still headed the lists of many shoppers, and interest widened in hardware, garden implements, paint, wallpaper, and moth-preventive supplies. Sales increased steadily in druggets, homespun and hook rugs, slip covers, curtains, towels, bath ensembles, light-weight sheets and cases, bedspreads, and cotton dress fabrics.

"Only a few of the leading centers failed to equal their sales totals of the week preceding," continued the report, "and, in spite of the interference of April showers, all showed an improvement over the previous year's comparative. This lifted the estimated volume of retail distribution to a range of 8 to 18 per cent above the corresponding 1936 week, taking the country as a whole.

"With further additions to pay rolls and hourly wage rates, sales in the New England States went 12 to 16 per cent over last year's. For the East the increase varied from 6 to 22 per cent, with the smaller gains generally recorded for some of the stores in metropolitan districts.

"As thousands of industrial workers received their first pay in several weeks, retail sales in the Middle West were pushed 15 to 20 per cent over the 1936 total. Special promotions contributed heavily to the increase of 14 to 24 per cent in the Northwest.

"Improved crop conditions and wider employment lifted the advantage for the South to 17 to 22 per cent. With sales at some cities up as much as 25 per cent, the average gain from the Southwest over the similar period last year was 10 to 15 per cent. Rising purchasing power in most districts widened sales for the Pacific Coast 12 to 20 per cent over those for the 1936 week.

Wholesale Buying Slower

"Price confusion and the more leisurely rise in retail distribution restricted buying in some of the principal wholesale markets this week. Most of the slowness was in the women's-wear branches, as repeat orders were under the quota set, and there was no increase of consequence in the acquisition of summer merchandise.

"For furniture, carpets, rugs, dress fabrics, and some staple dry goods, future commitments increased, but little encouragement was extended buyers seeking downward price revisions on late deliveries. While the gain in orders in some divisions went as high as 30 per cent, the estimated wholesale volume was not more than 12 to 20 per cent ahead of that for the 1936 week," concludes the survey.

Shortage of Farm Implements in Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Due to a shortage of farm implements at a season when the crop outlook is rather satisfactory, there seems to be a rather good demand for farm implements in Italy, according to Assistant Commercial Attache, Malcolm P. Hooper, Rome, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

The shortage of farm implements is being felt principally in the tractor line. American tractors are much more in favor than the type manufactured in Europe and the few imported from the United States under the existing quotas are being quickly absorbed by the trade, the report states.

Haying and harvesting machines imported into Italy are reported to be coming almost entirely from Germany at the present time, although some are being imported from other European countries which have clearing agreements with Italy.

Union Pacific's Revenues Up Sharply in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Frank W. Robinson, vice-president of Union Pacific Railroad in charge of traffic, states that the company anticipates 1937 operating results will at least equal and probably exceed those of 1936.

Passenger revenues in 1937 to date are running approximately 27 per cent ahead of the like period of 1936 and freight revenues are up about 15 per cent, Robinson stated.

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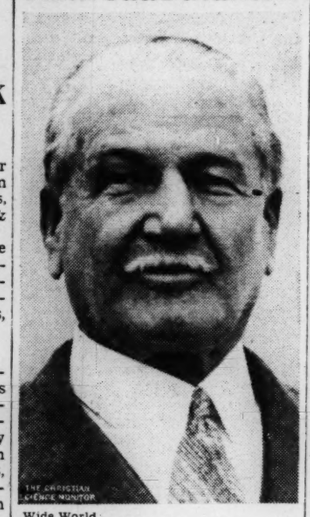
Railroad Financier



Wide World

Frederick H. Prince
Boston, Banker and Promoter

Boston Banker Said To Be After Control Of Midamerica Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Times says it has learned that Frederick H. Prince, Boston banker and promoter, is seeking to complete negotiations for acquisition of control of the Van Sweringen network of railroads, now owned by George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., industrialist.

Control of the railroad systems rests in Midamerica Corporation, which Ball dominates through heading the recently formed charitable foundation bearing the name of himself and his wife.

The way was cleared for Prince to buy the control when eastern capitalists, headed by Donaldson Brown, chairman of the finance committee of General Motors Corporation, retired from active negotiations, the Times says.

These interests stepped aside after Mr. Brown had a talk with Chairman Wheeler of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which led to the belief that a Senate investigation would be made of any transfer of control if the Interstate Commerce Commission did not fully approve such transfer.

Despite the attitude of Senator Wheeler and legal obstacles elsewhere, the Times says Mr. Prince is reported to be going ahead with his plans to acquire the vast system.

He is no stranger to railroading, having had extensive interests in the transportation industry at various times in his career.

'Unsound Tax' Causes Montgomery Ward's Shortage of Capital

CHICAGO (AP)—President Sewell L. Avery of Montgomery Ward & Co. told stockholders at their annual meeting the company was "in very great need of additional working capital."

"This lack of capital," Mr. Avery said, "is not surprising in the light of the undistributed profit tax which is villainously unsound. This will have to be changed, and I think it will be changed or this nation will be changed—seriously."

Because of the Federal tax on undistributed profits, Mr. Avery asserted, the company had paid out its 1936 net profits of $20,198,914 in the form of dividends. Last year's dividends on common stock totaled $4.12, as compared with $2.65 per share in 1935. Sales last year totaled $361,297,000, highest in the company's history, Mr. Avery said, adding.

"Although the earnings for 1936 would have provided a large part of the increased working capital, it was necessary, to avoid excessive surtax penalties, to distribute substantially all of the year's earnings in the form of cash dividends."

Mr. Avery suggested three possible methods of raising additional working capital: issuance of preferred stock with a rate of 4 per cent; issuance of debenture bonds, or additional common stock.

The company's board of directors was re-elected.

When Mr. Avery concluded and no one asked any questions, he remarked: "I'm not used to this mild treatment."

"Wouldn't someone like to discuss my salary?" he then inquired.

In last year's stockholders' session Mr. Avery sharply defended his $100,000 yearly salary when a shareholder contended it was too high.

Carriers & General Corp. Assets Equal $9,536,761

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Carriers & General Corporation reports total assets with securities at market were $9,536,761 on March 31, 1937, as compared with $9,359,416 on Dec. 31, 1936. Net income of the corporation for the first three months of 1937 was $38,978 which, together with net profits realized on sales of securities amounting to $59,644, provided the company with a net operating profit of $98,622.

Net asset value per common share on March 31, 1937, was $12.1055. On Dec. 31, 1936, the common stock had a net asset value of $11.817 per share.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937, total income of $10,720,860 available for federal taxes, depreciation and depletion reserves, interest and dividends. After all charges, the net income (exclusive of intercompany profits) amounted to $2,790,731. After provision of $1,108,733 for 4½ per cent prior preference dividends, $2,244,828 for 6 per cent preferred dividends, and $106,732 for state taxes on dividends, the deficit was $669,562.

U. S. Insured Bank Assets Increase 10.7 P. C. in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Insured commercial banks in the United States, numbering 13,974, reported as of Dec. 31, assets amounting to $56,300,000,000, compared with $50,900,000,000 a year earlier, or a gain of 10.7 per cent, Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, announced. Liabilities, equaled assets. On Dec. 31, 1935, there were 14,123 insured commercial banks.

Loans of these insured banks increased 8.6 per cent in 1936 and at the end of the year were $16,000,000,000, against $14,700,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1935. Deposits were $49,300,000,000, against $44,100,000,000, or a gain of 11.9 per cent.

There was an increase in demand deposits of $4,300,000,000 in 1936, or 14.5 per cent, and at the end of the year were $35,100,000,000, while time deposits of $14,200,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1936, showed a gain of 5.8 per cent.

At the end of last year the insured banks held $14,800,000,000 in United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, compared with $13,300,000,000 the year before. This was an increase of 11.8 per cent.

Other securities held totaled $7,500,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1936, against $6,800,000,000 at the end of 1935, a gain of 10.4 per cent. Miscellaneous assets amounted to $2,100,000,000, a decrease of 1.7 per cent.

The total capital account of the insured banks amounted to $6,400,000,000, or an increase of 3.1 per cent.

Of the asset items, cash and amounts due from banks showed the greatest proportionate increase, rising $2,000,000,000, or 14 per cent, to $15,900,000,000, representing about 28 per cent of the total reported assets of the insured institutions.

The ratio of capital accounts to total assets was reduced from 12.2 to 11.4 per cent. In proportion to deposits the percentage fell from 14.1 to 13 per cent in 1936.

Foreign Gold Influx Big Factor In Portentous Federal Deficit

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the changed outlook for Government credit, conjecture is rife in Wall Street as to the prospects for Treasury financing, particularly on the next quarter-date, June 15.

Since the turn of the year the Government's borrowing prospects have changed materially.

Scarcely more than three months ago the President predicted a balanced budget for 1937-1938 except for statutory debt retirements, and there still existed persons in the Street who took this seriously. At that time, also, the hope was riding high that Social Security payroll taxes would begin to take the place of Treasury borrowing. It was expected that the Treasury would have sufficient funds in hand from the Old Age Reserve Account, together with the Unemployment Insurance Funds turned over by the states, not only to defray the remaining deficits, but to retire maturing bills and notes.

Gold Influx Big Factor

Bulls on government bonds were arguing that an artificial scarcity of these securities would soon come into existence as the clockwise movement of pay roll taxes into the General Funds, thence into the Old Age Reserve Account, and thence back (by borrowing at 3 per cent) into the General Fund, put the Treasury in funds to buy back its publicly held obligations.

Since then—the deficit this year has exceeded (official) expectations, the hope of a balanced budget in 1938 has gone aglimmering, and the expectation of an artificial scarcity of government bonds has been engulfed in a falling bond market. The deficit is runing at the rate of at least $350,000,000 per month. And in addition, a swelling influx of foreign gold, ordinarily a relaxing factor in the money market and so in government financing, has forced the Treasury to spend some $500,000,000 out of the Working Balance for its purchase, for which under the letter and spirit of the Inactive Gold Fund it must ultimately recoup itself by borrowing instead of by turning gold certificates over to the Federal Reserve system.

As a result, the working balance has already run down to approximately $700,000,000, or $300,000,000 short of what is considered a desirable minimum.

Working Balance Shrinking

In the first 19 days of April about $150,000,000 has been purchased for the Inactive Gold Fund out of the working balance. Lately its influx is at the rate of about $10,000,000 per day. If it continues at the rate of $200,000,000 per month, about $400,000,000 more will have to be bought out of the working balance before June 15.

And at the rate at which the current deficit is running ($260,000,000 in the first 19 days of April) it will eat some $600,000,000 out of the working balance by June 15.

In other words the present rate at which the working balance is going into gold purchases and deficit finances will more than wipe it out by the next quarter-date.

The Treasury is selling $50,000,000 of bills for cash each week. This would bring in $400,000,000 by June 15 (eight weeks).

Or, roughly speaking:

Working balance April 19	$700,000,000
Less deficit financing before June 15, of	600,000,000
And less gold purchases before June 15, of	400,000,000
But with the replenishment from bill sales of, say	400,000,000
Would leave in the Treasury working balance only	100,000,000

And $350,000,000 of bills mature between June 14 and 18 inclusive.

Obviously, even with the extraneous aid of its subsidiary funds between now and then, Treasury will have to do some substantial financing on June 15.

Rate Still Undeterminable

What interest it has to pay of course depends on how the government bond market moves. Between now and then the final increase in reserve requirements goes into effect on May 1, and the whole market—banks, insurance companies, dealers, etc.—is expected to mark time until that date. Only after that date will it be obvious which way the high-grade bond market will move. Government issues sold off slightly this week on the unsatisfactory budget message, but the lack of real surprises made this sell-off inconclusive.

It is now obvious that the excess reserves of the banks on May 1 will be substantially above the $500,000,000 expected a month or two ago. Money in circulation dropped $30,000,000 in March, despite the Easter holidays, in contrast with an expected increase of about the same amount. The Reserve banks have been forced by the Open-Market Committee to push some $56,000,000 of their credit into the market. The sale of $1,000,000,000 of government bonds by the banking system in March has reduced deposits and so reserve requirements, but some of this reduction has been offset by increased commercial loans (the total of which will be much clarified statistically by the new reporting method announced this week by the Reserve authorities).

June 15 is too far away, however, for a guess to be hazarded on the condition of the money market then, despite the known improvement in the excess reserves situation. In fact the very change in this situation just described indicates how untrustworthy would be such a guess.

It is, however, quite possible that unless the Treasury decides to sell short maturities (notes due in 1942 or bonds due in 1944) it will have to sell maturities of 10 years or more on which it will have to pay at least 2⅞ per cent (the 3⅛'s due in 1949 now yield around 2.77 per cent to maturity).

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Official spokesmen have recently suggested that in order to give precedence to her rearmament needs Britain should adopt a ration system for directing available capital to would-be users. Economists have suggested that the same step should be taken in order to prevent an inflationary rise in prices as a result of government and private borrowers competing against each other for a limited supply of savings. It is suggested, as a start, that public works expenditures should be cut down, so that municipalities should not hamper the central government. Some very useful information on just what funds are being borrowed by various groups of borrowers is contained in the Economist quarterly analysis of new capital issues.

The latest return covers figures for the first quarter of each year since 1928. The figures given are the totals borrowed by direct offer to the public, classified as British (government, municipal and other local public boards, and others,) Empire, and Foreign. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the amount of new capital raised by private placing of securities, followed by permission from the Stock Exchange Committee for dealings to take place in the securities, which enables them to be passed on to the general public. Figures of borrowings including amounts covered in permission to deal, are available only from 1935.

In the first quarter of 1928 the total borrowings by direct public offer were 169 millions sterling; at the bottom of the depression in 1932 under 18 millions; in the first quarter of the current year 43 millions. Of the 1928 first-quarter total 134 millions were for home borrowers, nearly 22 millions for the Empire, 13 millions for foreign countries. In 1937 38 millions were for home, 5 for the Empire, nothing for foreigners. Of the 1928 first-quarter home borrowings, 86 millions were for government, 1 million for local authorities, 48 millions for industry commerce, etc. In 1937 the figures were 0.3 millions for government, 8.9 millions for local authorities, 29 millions for others.

If we include borrowing by permission to deal, total borrowing in the first quarter of 1935 were 75 millions and in 1937, 115 millions. Of the former total 57 millions, and of the latter 71 millions were for industry, etc. In the last few years there has been a fairly rapid increase in borrowing by industrial borrowers, but no increase in government borrowing, and nothing to shout about in municipal borrowing, although in the first quarter of 1936 the latter, at 41 millions, was the highest in the past 10 years.

Public Not Favored

Throughout a large part of the last 10 years municipalities and other trustee borrowers have been required to stand in line and take their turn at the supply tap; they have been discouraged from borrowing all they wanted in order to keep the field clear for the Government and keep up the price of gilt-edged securities. But while the more solid borrowers have been rationed, industrial borrowers have been left free to take all they can get. During the recovery period there has been substantial investment by large companies out of their accumulated reserves, and a rising proportion of total borrowings for industrial purposes has been taken by small and less robust companies.

The investor, particularly in recent months, has been offered the geared securities of small companies capitalized on the profits of the most prosperous year, and sometimes half-year.

Examination of the classification of capital raised shows that for the first quarter of each year the proportion of new money raised as common capital has increased as prosperity returned. In 1930 18.9 millions were raised by the company prospectus and of this only 3.2 millions were ordinary capital. In 1937 ordinary capital accounted for 18.6 millions out of 33.5 millions total. If capital raised by obtaining permission to deal is included, ordinary capital accounted for 38 millions out of 67 millions in the first quarter of 1935, and for 72 millions out of a total of 97 millions in the first quarter of 1937.

It has frequently been maintained that English companies are reluctant to cut in the public on profits; they have tended to raise capital from the public on fixed interest securities while the equity capital was held by insiders. This criticism is not disproved by the obvious eagerness of some companies in recent months to obtain money on ordinary capital, since the prospect of profits on this capital is remote.

Since 1935 there have been no conversions issues by the British Government in the first quarter of the year, and other conversion issues have tailed off from 78 millions in 1935 to 44 millions in 1936 and 29 millions in 1937. And of the latter over 21 millions were accounted for by one operation.

Condition of the Market

Various conclusions may be drawn from the economist's analysis. First, an increasing proportion of new capital is being raised by the round-about method of private placing followed by obtaining permission to deal. This is cheaper than issue by prospectus, but is open to abuses, and is frowned on by the Stock Exchange Committee. Second, the total raised in the capital market is still only about a third of the 1928 level, and appreciably below the average for the last 10 years. Third, while trustee borrowing is rationed, company borrowing is free to expand as it can. Fourth, conversion operations are completed for such of the companies as can convert while interest rates are still low. Fifth, ordinary share capital has gained in importance among new issues in recent years. Sixth, the quality of the new borrowing is falling off as we float upward on the boom. It should be remembered that 1928, the year of highest first quarter borrowing during the past 10 years, had a large proportion of borrowing by bubble companies, which thrive on boom, burst in depression.

If the Government wishes to ration the market in its own interests, it cannot find much leeway among municipal borrowers, to which Government naturally turns first for economies. Municipalities are already controlled. Among other domestic borrowers the largest groups during the first quarter of 1937 were manufacturing and miscellaneous (22 millions) exploration finance and investment trust (18 millions) breweries and distilleries (7 millions) docks and harbors and shipping (6 millions), South African mines (4½ millions).

Foreign investment is dead for the present and Empire borrowing is extremely small. If there are to be any economy cuts they must be in the company borrowings not immediately necessary for rearmament. Something might be done by discouraging new investment by local authorities out of taxation and other local revenue. To introduce a control of company borrowing is about the last direction in which a conservative government can turn, since it seems too much like a socialist measure.

Boston Men Acquire Old Colony Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, Mass.—A group of Boston men, headed by Ernest N. Hood, former treasurer of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, and Philip A. Moreland, have acquired control of the Old Colony Manufacturing Company of Taunton, Mass.

The Old Colony Manufacturing Company manufactures cotton yarns in medium counts and fabrics for the mechanical trade. At present the company employs more than 100 persons. Its equipment includes 9200 spindles and 64 wide looms.

Mr. Moreland has been elected president of the company. In addition to a background of more than 18 years as a classer and buyer of cotton, Mr. Moreland is familiar with all phases in the manufacture of plain sheeting. He is a member of the International Committee to Fix Cotton Standards and the Cotton Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. Hood, newly elected treasurer of the Taunton company, has been engaged in the cotton textile industry for more than 35 years.

Hardware Mutual Casualty Has Record Year in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—The Hardware Mutual Casualty Company reports the largest year in history for the year 1936.

Assets increased $1,176,760 to a total of $8,509,838 as of Dec. 31, 1936. Surplus to policy holders increased $279,353 over Dec. 31, 1935. In addition, the contingency reserve was increased from $150,000 to $200,000.

The premium income for 1936 was $8,537,477, the largest in the company's history, and an increase of $1,292,537 over 1935. Losses paid for 1936 were $3,509,734. Dividends returned to policy holders totaled $1,359,951.

Pere Marquette Railway Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Pere Marquette Railway Company reported a surplus after all charges for the first quarter of $585,163, compared with $481,192 in 1936. The surplus for March was $554,777, compared with $281,793 for the same month in 1936.

U. S. Employment At the Highest Point Since 1929

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Employment and pay rolls in March continued their practically unbroken succession of increases, shown each month since February, 1936, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday.

She reported that 305,000 workers were returned to jobs in March and that weekly pay rolls were $15,100,000 larger in the industries surveyed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Approximately 1,600,000 more workers were employed in this group of manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries in March, 1937, than in March, 1936, the Labor Department's records show. Weekly pay rolls have increased $68,400,000.

Since March, 1933, workers in these industries, which cover almost one-half of the non-agricultural workers of the country, have increased by 4,850,000. Aggregate weekly pay rolls have risen by $186,000,000.

The March figures showed a 3 per cent gain in employment in the durable goods group and a 1 per cent increase in the non-durable goods group. In both groups, employment was higher than in any month since november, 1929.

"With the exception of four months in 1929, the March, 1937, nondurable index reached the highest employment level recorded over the 14 years for which data are available," Miss Perkins said. The department's indexes indicate that for every 1000 wage earners employed during the index-base years (1923-25) 960 workers were employed in the durable goods group in March, 1937, and 1063 workers in the nondurable goods group.

The Labor Department's figures are fragmentary and do not show the total number of unemloyed in the country today. This total, it is agreed, can only be disclosed by a national census of unemployment. Such a census has long been debated. Miss Perkins ventured the opinion vesterday that a census would be taken, but she could not say when.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of April 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent in the week ended April 17, due mostly to falling prices of farm commodities, according to the United States Department of Labor.

This is the second week in which the index declined. The all-commodity index advanced steadily from the latter part of January to the year's high point of 88.3 on April 3. It now stands at 87.6 per cent of the 1926 average or 0.8 per cent below the level of April 3. However, it is 9.9 per cent above the corresponding week of April, 1936.

The index for the large group "all commodities other than farm products" remained unchanged at 86.6 per cent of the 1926 average. Average prices of non-agricultural commodities as a group are 0.6 per cent above the level of a month ago and 8.0 per cent above that of a year ago.

Industrial commodity prices, gauged by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," rose 0.2 per cent during the week to 86.5. Compared with a month ago and a year ago, industrial commodity prices are higher by 1.1 per cent and 9.4 per cent, respectively.

Wholesale market prices of raw materials declined 0.8 per cent during the week and are 2.0 per cent below the corresponding week of March. They are 14.5 per cent above the level for the corresponding week of April, 1936.

Commodity Groups	Apr. 17 1937	Apr. 10 1937	Apr. 13 1936	Apr. 20 1935
All commodities	87.6	87.9	79.7	80.3
Farm products	92.4	93.5	77.4	81.8
Foods	85.3	86.1	81.1	85.3
Hides and leather products	107.2	106.8	95.2	86.5
Textile products	78.7	78.6	69.9	69.0
Fuel and lighting materials	77.5	77.1	77.5	74.0
Metals and metal products	95.8	96.3	86.0	85.1
Building materials	96.8	96.8	85.4	84.3
Chemicals and drugs	86.6	87.0	78.9	80.7
Housefurnishing goods	90.3	90.3	82.8	81.9
Miscellaneous	81.0	80.1	68.6	68.7
Raw materials	88.5	89.2	77.3	*
Semimanufactured articles	89.7	90.3	74.6	*
Finished products	87.8	87.3	81.9	*
All commodities other than farm products	86.6	86.6	80.2	79.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	86.5	86.3	79.1	77.3

*Not computed.

Chesapeake & Ohio Net Up 40.79 P. C.

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad met here, elected directors and heard an operating report that showed an increase in the net income of 40.79 per cent for the year 1936.

The net income for 1936, after interest, taxes and all other expenses had been deducted, amounted to $43,496,092, the directors' report showed. This figure represented an earning of 22.72 per cent, or $5.68 per share of $25 par value common stock.

National Cash Register Quarterly Net 50c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, in a report for quarter ended March 31 showed net profit of $817,884, equal to 50 cents a share on the capital stock, against $341,750 or 21 cents a share in the March quarter last year.

For the twelve months ended March 31 net profit was $3,341,475, equal to $2.05 a share, against $1,665,384 or $1.02 a share for preceding 12 months.

Sales for March quarter totaled $10,455,912 against $8,376,865 in the 1936 period. For the 12 months sales were $45,056,384 against $35,929,465 for previous 12 months.

Auto Output Equals Highest on Record

By the Associated Press

Detroit

The automotive industry currently is operating close to the 1929 level, Ward's Reports, Inc., indicated in estimating an aggregate production this week of 139,090 cars and trucks. Last week's output was estimated at 127,755 units, that for the comparable week of 1936 at 115,340. The current daily average of nearly 28,000 units, the survey disclosed, equals the "best daily output ever recorded by the industry."

Cram's Reports placed this week's output at 132,340 cars and trucks, compared with its revised estimate of 125,472 for last week and 120,519 in the like week of 1936. Cram's put Chrysler assemblies at 28,500, compared with 22,200 in the previous week; General Motors at 52,585, against 52,740 last week and Ford unchanged at 34,850.

Livestock Prices Are Higher in All Sections Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All species of slaughter livestock sold higher during the week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Everything up and down the cattle list showed price improvement and got plenty of action even at the upturn. Thin feeders and stockers also came in for a better play from the country.

Hogs closed unevenly, 10-25c higher, with the late top at $10.45. But as usual when the top begins to nudge $10.50, the brakes were clamped on. Nothing much sold under $9.75 at the close, and very little under $10.20 that weighed over 200 pounds. Medium grades, however, were still arriving in liberal numbers and selling mostly 15-35c under comparable weights grading good and choice.

Fat lambs closed mostly steady to 25c higher, shippers playing an important part in the advance. The late top on wooled lambs stood at $13.25, and clippers stopped at $10.90, but the latter, were they strictly choice, probably would have sold above $11. Wooled slaughter ewes bulked late at $6-$6.50, and $5 down bought most shorn kinds.

Prime steers were absent during the week, and even strictly choice kinds, especially medium weight and weighty offerings, were so scarce as to cause a deal of comment when they put in an appearance. The lack of finished bullocks only emphasized the scarcity and high price of corn.

Best heifers brought $12, and all grades of heifers as well as cows shared the 25-50c advance accorded steers. Common and medium grades of steers and heifers put on the big end of the advance for the week, and are now selling at the high point of the season.

Bulls not to be left in the rut, put on 15-25c during the week, with heavy sausage offerings moving up to $7.

Securities Sales In March New High; Total $3,416,595,823

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of March the value of the sales on all national securities exchanges was equal to $3,416,595,823, the largest since the Securities and Exchange Commission began the compilation of such figures in 1934, according to a report by the commission.

The total was 14.7 per cent greater than in February, in which month, however, there were only 22 trading days, compared with 26 last month, and 23.5 per cent greater than in March, 1936.

Of the total for March, 1937, stock sales, including rights and warrants, had a value of $2,977,570,498, an increase of 10.2 per cent over February, and bond sales were valued at $438,960,448, an increase of 58.6 per cent.

The New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges accounted for 96.3 per cent of the value of all sales on all registered exchanges, 95.8 per cent of stock sales and 99.9 per cent of bond sales. The value of sales on all exempt exchanges was $1,503,197, an increase of 7.4 per cent over February.

On the New Stock Exchange the value of sales was $3,017,910,763, compared with $2,566,596,088 in February. Value of the stock sales in March was $2,628,767,450, including 9,163,493 rights of a total value of $16,388,394, compared with $2,232,408,472, including 1,054,907 rights valued at $2,577,626 in February. Shares of stock sold in the two months were 83,720,355 and 72,003,933, respectively. Sales value of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange was $389,143,313 in March and $234,187,616 in February.

Utility Reports Steady Gain in Demand for Power

NEW YORK (AP)—H. Hobart Porter, president of the American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc., told stockholders at the annual meeting of a steady increase in demand for power which "should mean increased gross revenue."

Resulting net income, however, will be affected by constantly rising costs of doing business—"not alone taxes but increases in the cost of materials and supplies."

Another burden on the company, Mr. Porter said, is "the necessity for adjusting wages to the increased cost of living."

Stressing the outlook for power consumption he said, "The demand for electric service from our subsidiaries may be expected to increase. New industries and those not now being served will become customers. Industries which are now taking service will increase their requirements."

Wheat Market This Week Is Highly Erratic

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The wheat market has displayed the usual choppy fluctuations incident to the final readjustments of holdings prior to delivery day. From the low point reached in last week's decline, $1.29, May wheat rallied 8c, selling at $1.37, only to drop back practically the whole distance that it had recovered. Liverpool and Winnipeg were even weaker recently than Chicago.

A bearish influence, which has been effective both here and abroad, is the generally favorable outlook for winter wheat in this country. Buyers abroad are becoming loath to pay current high cash wheat prices for more than enough to carry them to new crop, as they figure American winter wheat will supply deficiencies abroad in a few months.

Canadian Surplus Shrinks

However, sales of Canadian wheat have been liberal several days, and it is believed that clearances will be heavier the next few months, while the Canadian exportable surplus is now only about 75,000,000 bushels. Germany has bought wheat again on a rather pretentious scale. Spain is buying as it can secure wheat on spot at Liverpool and Rotterdam, and France and England have bought Canadian wheat. No. 2 Manitoba wheat, which usually brings a big premium over Argentine grain, is now selling c. i. f. Europe at about the same as the Plate wheat. Australia is offering freely and at lower prices than other countries.

In all countries there will be an extremely light carry-over, and this will tend to make domestic weather and crop developments unusually important. Any menace to a big crop developing would have a marked bullish effect. There appears to be less fear of damage to the winter wheat crop than usual as moisture conditions in general are the best in several years.

Corn in Strong Position

Corn prices also have moved over quite a wide range. After moving up sharply early in the week there was a sell-off later following the decline in wheat. The expectation that receipts of Argentine corn here will be fairly heavy by lake has taken the edge off the demand to some extent. However, domestic supply and demand conditions show little change.

Sales of corn to arrive continue small and the cash demand has been good most of the week, although the cash price basis has eased moderately. Premiums are still high.

Visible stocks of corn now total only 8,055,000 bushels, of which more than half is at Atlantic and gulf ports. Argentine shipments for the week were 8,842,000 bushels, including 903,000 bushels to the United States. From present indications there will be little corn available for delivery on the May contracts.

Oats sold off moderately following the declines in the major cereals, but the cash situation remains strong, extravagant premiums prevailing for cash oats, with supplies available light. It is believed some oats will be brought here from the northwest markets, but the total visible supply is less than the open interest in May oats at Chicago alone.

Carbide's Net $1.10 Share in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reported for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $9,947,712, equal to $1.10 a share on capital stock. This compared with $7,502,393, or 83 cents a share for the March quarter last year.

For the 12 months ended March 31 net income amounted to $39,297,527, equal to $4.37 a share. This compared with a balance equal to $3.27 a share for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

The company operates throughout the United States, in Canada and other foreign countries.

Short Interest on Curb

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange announced that short interest in all shares as of March 31 amounted to 65,358 shares, against 83,259 shares on Feb. 26.

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Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Issues Firm—Corporate Bonds Off—Curb Market Weak

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Australian Farm Owners See a Big Year During 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Optimism prevails among Australian farmers, who expect that 1937 will be a year of great prosperity for them. Wool, wheat, meat and dairy produce—the four main items of Australian exports—are all faced with high-level price prospects.

Wool is at its best level for 10 years. A price advance of from 10 to 15 per cent occurred in the first week of the new year, bringing average prices to 50 per cent more than when the annual auction season opened in September. The new Australian-Japan trade agreement, settling a dispute which had lasted since May of last year, was responsible for the January rise, Japanese wool-buyers briskly resuming operations at the sales which they had boycotted since the trade dispute began.

Meat Pact Helpful

The recent meat agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia gives further advantages to Australian producers, who will be enabled to market increased quantities of chilled fat lamb and beef, at higher prices.

The wheat market shows the best price average for many years, and experts here consider that it is likely to stay buoyant. An increase in acreage is expected as a result of the influence of high prices. Agricultural experts in Sydney say that the 1937 crop prospects depend entirely on seasonal conditions and the state of the market but with the existing world demand for good quality wheat, there is no reason to assume that the present prices will not be maintained, or even exceeded.

Dairy farmers had in 1936 their worst year since 1915 owing to protracted drought in the coastal regions of New South Wales causing production to be halved, but before the close of the year drought-breaking rains fell, pasturage quickly revived, and production just as quickly recovered. Within a month production was back to normal and dairy producers were expected to make good their losses.

Fruitgrowers have also had a satisfactory export season.

Business Continues Good but Recession Expected in Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Indications point to a well sustained level of industrial activity over the next month or two," says Standard Statistics, "followed by a recession this summer of possibly moderately greater than seasonal proportions. A renewed upturn is likely to get under way by September, barring some unpredictable adverse development, with a steady increase in both production and distribution of goods in the final quarter.

"The volume of trade is continuing to hold around the best levels of the recovery period, but signs are beginning to appear of a moderate tapering off of incoming orders, compared with the unusually active demand earlier in the year. There already has been a definite easing in demand for cotton textiles, and steel ordering, although still heavy, has receded from the extraordinary level prevailing in March.

"There are reasons for the belif, moreover, that the recent heavy inventory accumulation and anticipatory commitments have passed their peak, and that buying programs will be on a more conservative basis over the near term. Among these reasons is the fact that the recent sharp recessions in the speculative raw material markets will probably dampen buying sentiment materially.

"The labor situation has calmed down during the past two weeks, and although a large number of additional strikes will probably be witnessed, the basis for forward buying of commodities because of strike threats, such as occurred in the coal and steel industries early this year, is lacking at this time."

Grain Prices Rally After Minor Decline

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—Rain in many sections of the North American grain belt caused wheat and corn prices to recede slightly early today, but the market soon rallied.

Wheat met with good buying support, stimulated by advances of prices at Liverpool.

Opening ⅜ higher to ½ lower, May 1.30⅜-⅞, July 1.17¾-18¼, wheat later rose above the previous close. Corn started ¼ to 1 cent lower, May 1.26⅜-½, July 1.15¾-⅞, and later gained about a cent.

New England Telephone Quarter Net $1.54 Share

During the first quarter of this year New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, had a net income, after all charges including taxes, of $2,053,668, equal to $1.54 a share on 1,333,458 shares of stock. This compares with net of $1,751,618 in the first quarter of 1936, equal to $1.31 a share on same amount of stock.

New England Telephone paid a dividend of $1.75 a share out of first quarter income, amounting to $2,333,551, thus leaving a deficit after dividends for the quarter of $279,883. In the first quarter a year ago a dividend of $1.50 a share was declared, amounting to $2,000,187, and leaving a deficit for the period of $248,569.

During the first quarter of 1937 the company had a net gain of 16,122 stations as compared with a net gain of 10,018 stations in the first quarter of 1936.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s '43-45	104.22	104.18	104.22
1 4s '44-54	109.16	109.16	109.16
1 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.9	105.9	105.9
25 3⅜s '43-47	105.14	105.7	105.14
21 3¼s '44-46	104.22	104.22	104.22
4 3⅛s '46-49	103.7	103.7	103.7
84 3s '46-48	102.28	102.24	102.24
93 3s '51-55	101.30	101.20	101.30
108 2⅞s '55-60	100.4	99.23	100.4
100 2¾s '45-47	101	101	101
90 2¾s '51-54	99.3	98.24	99.3
152 2¾s '56-59	99.3	98.30	99.3
235 2½s '48-53	97.2	96.24	97.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s '49	101.10	101.8	101.10

Home Owners' Loan

5 3s A '52	100.17	100.17	100.17
16 2¾s '49	99.10	99.6	99.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
14 Alleghany 5s '44	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	79	78¾	78¾
5 Am Ice 5s '53	95¼	95¼	95¼
49 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	107	106¾	107
11 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97½	97⅜	97½
7 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98	97½	97¾
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105	105¼
7 Arm Del 4s '57	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
16 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅞	96¼	96¼
11 A T & SF cv 4½s '48	109	108½	109
10 A T & SF 4s '95	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 A T & SF 4½s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	36	36	36
3 A C Line 4½s '64	91	91	91
3 A C Line 5s '45	104	104	104
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
18 B&O 1st 5s '48	112½	112½	112½
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	87	87	87
85 B&O 5s 2000 D	85	85	85
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	76	75¼	75¾
8 B&O 4s '48	105⅜	105¼	105¼
15 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	102¼	102	102¼
7 B&O 5s S W '50	103⅛	103	103
5 B&O 4s T C '59	92	92	92
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	122¾	122¾	122¾
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94	94	94
12 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	27¾	27	27
12 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	29¾	29½	29½
26 Bkly Ban Tr 4½s '66	92¾	92	92
2 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¾	112¾	112¾
23 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	100	100	100
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Buf CR&No 5s '34	25¼	25¼	25¼
4 Buf C&RNo 5s '34t	25	25	25
13 Bush Term 5s '55	69¾	69⅝	69¾
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	116	116	116
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111½	111½	111½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	102	102	102
8 Can Pac 4s perp	95⅝	95¼	95⅜
1 Car & Gen 5s '50	104	104	104
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20½	20½	20½
15 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	20⅜	20½	20½
1 Cen NE cv 4s '81	71¼	71¼	71¼
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	99¼	98⅞	99
5 Cen RR N J 5s '87	71¼	71	71
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 Chesap Corp 5s '47	134½	134½	134½
9 Ches Corp 5s '44	118½	118½	118½
2 C & O 3½s '96D	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107	107	107
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	115	115	115
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108	108	108
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105	105	105
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39½	39	39
24 Chic Gt West 4s '59	46	45½	45½
5 CM&StP gen 4s '89	58	58	58
19 CMStP & Pac 5s '75	30¼	30	30
32 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	10½	10½	10⅝
21 Chi & NW 6½s '36	53¼	53	53
4 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	30½	30½	30½
1 Chi & N W gm 5s '87	46½	46½	46½
26 Chi & N W cv 4½s '49	19¾	19	19
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 CRI&P 4s '88	38¼	38	38
2 CRI&P rfg 4s .34	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104	104	104
10 Ch & W I 4¼s '62	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
8 Childs Co 5s '43	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 CCC&StL5s'63D	105	19-32	105 19-32
9 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	99	98½	99
1 Clev U Ter 5s '73	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Clev U Ter 4½s '77 C	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Col F&I 5s '70	82¼	82	82
2 Col & So 4½s '80	66	66	66
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Col G 5s '52 May	103	102¾	103
1 Col G 5s '1961	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Com Cred 3¼s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Conn R&L 4½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102½	102½
5 Container Cor 6s '46	103½	103½	103½
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	99	99	99
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	53	52¾	53
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	55½	55¼	55½
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43'	90⅞	90½	90¾
19 D & R G 4½s '36	31⅝	31½	31½
10 D & R G 4s '36	31¼	31	31
20 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	18⅛	18	18
1 Duluth SS& A 5s '37	56	56	56
23 Erie rfg 5s '67	82	81½	81½
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	81½	81¼	81¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82	82	82
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82	82	82
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	15	15	15
6 Gen Mot Accpt 3s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s 51	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Goodrich 4½s '56	99⅜	99	99
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	17½	17½	17½
20 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	116	116	116
9 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	101½	101⅜	101⅜
35 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	130	128½	128½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107	107	107
17 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93¼	92⅞	92⅞
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¾	96½	96½
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Hiram Walker 4½s '45	105	105	105
5 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	48	48	48
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	104	104	104
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98½	98½	98½
2 Ill Cen 4½s '66	75	74½	74½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	87	87	87
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 IC&CSL&NOSs'63A	84	83½	83½
1 IC&CSL&NO4½s'63	80½	80½	80½
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Interb RTr 6s '32	31	31	31
19 InterbRTr rfg 5s'66	75¼	75	75
2 InterbRTr rfg 5s'66cf	74¼	74¼	74¼
42 Inter Ir n 4s '47	100¾	99⅜	99⅝
1 Int Agric 5s '42st	100½	100½	100½
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	36¼	36¼	36¼
21 IntHydroEl 6s '44	77⅜	76½	77
1 IntPaper 6s '55	99	99	99
6 IntPaper 5s '47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7 IntT&T cv 4½s '39	83⅜	83	83
4 IntT&T 4½s '52	66¾	66¼	66¼
5 IntT&T 5s '55	70	70	70
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	77⅜	73¾	73¾
1 JamF&Clea 4s '59	95	95	95
2 Jon&LaughSt4½s'61	101½	101½	101½
9 KC South 5s '50	93	93	93
5 KC South 3s '50	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3 KC Term 4s '60	107	107	107
4 Kres Found 4s '45	105¾	105⅜	105⅝
1 LacGas 5½s '53	61¼	61	61¼
5 LasGas 5½s'60D	60½	60¼	60¼
2 LasGas 5s '39	94	94	94
1 LautaroNit 6s '54	39	39	39
1 LehCAN 4½s '51A	93	93	93
3 LehValCoal 5s '54	97½	97½	97½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	60½	60½	60½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	102	102	102
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	73½	73½	73½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	61½	61	61
14 Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
4 Lorillard Co 5s '44	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
29 Lou & Ark 5s '69	95¼	94½	94½
7 Lou & Nash 4s '40	106½	106¼	106¼
3 Lou & Nash 1st 4s 2003	96½	96½	96½
10 Maine Cen 4s '45	102⅛	102	102
4 Man Sug 7½s '42 ct	67	66½	66½
1 McKes&R 5½s '50	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105	105	105
3 MetWSideECh 4s '38	14	14	14
5 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	102	102	102
2 M & StL 4s '49	6	5⅜	5⅜
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	28	27¾	28
20 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	26	26	26
1 MKTex 5s '62 A	82	82	82
6 MKTex aj 5s '67	67¾	67½	67¾
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	16½	16½	16½
3 Mo Pac 5s '77F	43	43	43
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20⅝	20⅜	20½
2 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	40	40	40
5 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106	106	106
1 Mont Con 6s '37	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Mont Pow 4½s '66	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	104½	104½
1 Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	104	104	104
2 N EngT&T 4½s '61R	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55R	95¼	95¼	95¼
19 NO Tex & M 5½s '54	60½	60¼	60¼
3 NO Tex & M 5s '54B	57½	57½	57½
48 Hudson Coal 5s '49	88	88½	88½
35 NYC cv 6s '44	120⅝	120	120¼
16 NYC rfg 5s2013	96⅛	95¾	95¾
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 NYC cn 4s '98	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
90 NYC 3¼s '52 wi	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
8 NYC 3¾s '46	101¼	101⅛	101¼
11 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90	88½	88½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95½	95	95
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	88	88	88
19 NY Dock Co 5s '38	65½	64½	65
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	64¼	64¼	64¼
12 NYNH&H 6s '48	48½	47	47
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	45	45	45
5 NYNH&H 3½s '47	38	38	38
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	29	29	29
8 NY Steam 6s '47	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 NY Steam 5s '56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 NY Steam 5s '51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	17	16½	16½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104	104
4 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104	104
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅝	111½	111⅝
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	73½	73½
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103	102¾	102¾
5 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	108	108	108
9 Or Wash RR&N 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2 PacGas 3¾s '61	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
1 Pac Gas &El 4s '64	104	104	104
6 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Penn Dix 6s 41 A	100	100	100
60 Penn Gen 4½s '81	103⅛	103¾	103¾
2 Penn Co 4s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
19 Penn Ref gen 4½s '65	108	108	108
1 Penn Ref gen 4½s '61	105	105	105
1 Penn Ref gen 4½s E	104⅜	104½	104½
24 Penn Ref gen 4½s ceo '70	100½	100¼	100½
3 Penn Ref 5½s '70	97	96¾	97¼
70 Penn Ref 5½s '52	101¾	101½	101½
4 Peoria & P inc 4s '90	19¾	19½	19½
5 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Phil Reading Coal 6s '49	107⅜	15	15
1 Phil Read Coal 5s '73	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1 PCC & StL 4½s '70 B	115	115	115
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Port Gen El 4½s '60	62	61½	62
36 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24⅝	24	24⅜
1 Pure Oil 4½s '56	120½	120½	120½
3 Purity Bak 5s '58	98¼	98¼	98¼
19 Reading 4½s '97 A	107⅛	106½	106½
7 Rem Rand 4½s '56	106⅛	106	106
7 Rep Iron&Steel 5s '55	104½	104½	104½
10 Repub Steel 4½s '61	96⅞	96½	96½
2 Repub Steel 4½s '56	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
11 Repub Steel 4½s '50	183	180	180¼
1 Richfield Oil 6s '44	54½	54½	54½
4 StPorRyLH&P 5s '37	99½	99½	99½
2 StLSF 4½s '78	29	29	29
12 StLSF 4s '50A	30¼	30½	30¾
5 StLSW 1st 4s '89	91½	91½	91½
12 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100½	100¼	100¼
1 SchuiCo 6½s&B '46	34	34	34
48 SeabALco 6s '45	20½	19⅞	20
3 SeAL 6s '45ct	19¾	19½	19½
2 SeAL j 5s '49	9⅞	9½	9½
1 SeAL 4s '50	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
20 SeAL rfg 4s '59	16¾	16½	16½
1 Se-AlFl 6s '35A ct	10½	10½	10½
10 SheulUn 5½s 51	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
6 Soc VcOil 3½s 50	103⅛	103	103
10 SoPc 4½s '81	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞
3 SoPc 4½s '69	89½	89	89
12 SoPc rfg 4s '55	105	104⅞	105
7 SoPc 3¾s '46	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
8 SoPc 4½s Ore '77	95	95	95
2 So Ry 6½s '56	102½	102½	102½
3 S Ry gen 6s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
32 SoRy cn 5s '94	106	105½	106
4 SoRy gen 4s '56	80	80	80
10 SoRy 4s StL '51	97¾	97½	97½
3 Spokane Int 5s '55	31	31	31
1 Stiey Mfg 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 S O N J 5s '61	96	96	96
14 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105½	105½	105½
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	102¼	102	102
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C*	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	102	101¾	101¾
5 Third Ave 5s '37	99	99	99
17 Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	31¾	31¾
10 Third Ave 4s '60	63½	63½	63½
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110¾	110½	110½
9 Un Pac 3½s '70	94	93⅞	93⅞
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	93½	93½	93½
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	99	99	99
16 U S Rub 5s '47	106½	106⅜	106⅜
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
1 Util P & L 5½s '47	59½	59½	59½
17 Util P & L 5s '59	58½	58¼	58½
20 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Wabash 1st 5s '39	94¾	94¼	94½
2 Wabash 2nd 5s '39	84	84	84
19 Warner Bros 6s '39	96	95½	96
1 Warner Quinl 6s '39	47¼	47¼	47¼
24 West Md 4s '52	103⅛	103	103
14 West Pac 1st 5s '46	35½	35⅛	35⅛
28 West Pac 5s '46 asd	35	34⅜	35
1 Western Un 5s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Western Un 5s '50	104½	104½	104½
6 Western Un 5s '60	103	102⅞	102⅞
3 West Shore 4s 2361	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	99¼	99	99¼
1 White Sew M 6s '40	103	103	103
7 Wilson & Co 4½s '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
19 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101¼	101	101¼

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	106¼	106	106¼
4 Akershus 5s '63	99	98½	98½
4 Antioquia 7s '45 B	15⅛	15	15
2 Argentine 4½s '71	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
11 Ag 6s '57 A 101 14-32 101 14-32 101 14-32			
1 Ag 6s '58 B 100 9-32 100 9-32 100 9-32			
3 Ar 6s '59 Jun 100 10-32 100 9-32 100 10-32			
5 A 6s '59 Oct 101 26-32 101 26-32 101 26-33			
13 Ag 6s 1906 May	102	102	102
11 Ag 6s 1969 Sept.	101½	101	101 32 101½
4 Ag 6s 1960 O 101 27-32 101 27-32 101 27-2			
3 1 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Arg 6s 1961 May	102	102	102
8 Argentine 5½s '62			
100 29-32 100 29-32 100 29-32			
1 Australia 5s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Belgium 6s '55	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Brazil 8s '41	50½	50½	50½
7 Brazil 6½s 26-57	39¾	39¼	39¼
6 Brazil 6½s 27-57	39½	39½	39½
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	41	41	41
1 Brisbane 6s '60	102½	102½	102½
5 Budapest 6s '62	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 Buen A3s '84	57	57	57
1 Buen A 4½s34¾s '75	80	80	80
11 Canada 4s '60	106⅝	106¼	106¼
1 Canada 2½s '45	98	98	98
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Chile 7s '42	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
28 Chile 6s '60	22½	22½	22½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	31½	31½	31½
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	24	24	24
2 Copenhag 5s '52	98	98	98
26 Cuba 5½s '45	64¾	64⅛	64½
2 Denmark 6s '42	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Denmark 4½s '62	97½	97½	97½
2 Dom Rep 5½s '42	81	81	81
4 Fin Ry 6½s '53	92	92	92
3 Frankfort 6½s '53	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2 Ger C A Bk 6s '60 Jul	31¾	31¾	31¾
8 Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	29	29	29
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
35 Italy 7s 1951	87½	87½	87
21 Japan 6½s '54	95½	95	95
12 Japan 5½s '65	81	80⅞	81
2 Kreuger & T 5s '59 ct	48½	48½	48½
5 Mex 10 4s asd '45	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 N Sou Wales 5s '58	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Norway 4½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Norway 4½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Norway 4s '63	95½	95½	95½
8 Oslo City 4½s '55	98½	98½	98½
4 Panama 5s '63 A st assd	67½	67½	67½
1 Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	26	26	26
5 Peru 2nd 6s '1961	20½	20½	20½
2 Porto Aleg 8s '61	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Prussia 6s '52	19½	19½	19½
1 Rhine eWst 6s '55	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 Serbs Cr Sl 7s '62	29	29	29
3 Tokyo City 5½s 52	75⅝	75½	75½
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	78½	78½	78½
1 Trondhjem 5½s '57	101	101	101
5 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
15 Uruguay 6s '64	68	67⅞	68
6 Warsaw City 7s '58	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Yokohama 6s '61	83½	83½	83½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,893,000; previous day, 10,077,000; week ago, 5,330,000; year ago, 4,781,000; two years ago, 6,721,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,285,-734,000; year ago, 1,328,892,000; two years ago, 1,117,592,000.

xin—Ex-interest, ct—Certificates.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod.	Pay able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Associated Dry Goods 2d pf	$1.75	..	June 1	May 7
Lake of the Woods Milling Co, Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	..	June 1	May 15
Irregular		

Ohio Again Kills Parochial School State Aid Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23—For the fourth time in four years the Ohio Legislature failed to pass proposed aid for parochial schools of the State.

As in previous reverses, it was the House which blocked favorable action, the latest measure, that proposed by Senator Edward Waldvogel, Democrat, Hamilton, was indefinitely postponed by the House Education Committee by a vote of 11 to 4.

The measure previously had passed the Senate, 25 to 11, and provided an annual appropriation of $3,500,000 in state aid for church and private schools.

Earlier the House, overriding its Reference Committee, sent to the Education Committee a bill to provide about $1,000,000 a year for textbooks for pupils in parochial and private schools.

Before sending the Waldvogel bill to its doom, the committee amended it to provide $7,000,000 instead of the originally proposed $3,500,000 on the contention that the latter amount would cover only the requirements for pupils of the Roman Catholic schools.

These committee members said that the number of pupils in other church schools and in private schools would require at least a doubling of the appropriation. The House now can regain possession of the parochial school bill only by a two-thirds vote on a motion to relieve the Education Committee of the measure.

The House in 1933 refused, by one vote, to insert a parochial school aid provision in the biennial appropriation bill and then in 1934 defeated a parochial bill by one vote. In 1935 the Senate passed a similar measure, 17 to 15, but it was defeated in the House, 86 to 42.

The Waldvogel bill would guarantee out of the state general revenue fund $18 to elementary pupils and $27 to high school pupils for a school year of 180 days. The public school foundation program guarantees elementary pupils $45 a year and high school students $67.50.

New York Republican Enters Mayoral Race To Oppose LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The open season for New York City mayoral indorsements was on today with Charles G. Bond, one-time representative from New York, bidding for the Republican nomination this fall on the ground that Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia was the "espouser of un-American principles."

Mr. Bond's entry into the race was under the auspices of the Twenty-Second Assembly District Republicans in Brooklyn, and his chief point of attack that the Mayor had been "largely responsible for creation of the American Labor Party, composed largely of Communists and malcontents and diametrically opposed to all the beliefs of the Republican party."

"Let us suppose that the Republican party," he continued, "instead of nominating its own candidate, assisted the American Labor Party in electing Mr. LaGuardia as its candidate, and let us suppose that John L. Lewis, of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who is the real power behind the throne in the American Labor Party, should order a sit-down strike in the power plants of the city of New York.

"It is not unreasonable to suppose that in that eventuality, Mr. Lewis would direct his Mayor, (Mr. LaGuardia) to refrain from using the police in the protection of the rights of the citizens. The Republican Party must not contribute in any way to make such a calamity remotely possible."

Simultaneously, Fifteenth Assembly District Republicans, Manhattan, split on the LaGuardia issue, booing Alderman Newbold Morris, avowed supporter of the Mayor and chairman of their nominating committee. They were rebuked for the outburst by Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, executive chairman, who declared that the question facing New York City Republicans was "terribly important," and that there must be full discussion of it. Adoption of a motion to convene for this purpose at an early date adjourned the meeting.

Honor Is Rendered Noted Immigrants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Giving dramatic instance to the American "melting pot," Henry Morgenthau Sr., one-time Ambassador to Turkey and father of the present Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, curator of anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Leo Hendrick Baekeland, inventor of bakelite, have the 1937 scrolls of the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare as citizens of foreign birth "who have made significant contributions to American life."

They are natives of Germany, Bohemia and Belgium, respectively, and were chosen for the award by a jury composed of Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Dr. Henry Goddard Leach and Dr. James T. Shotwell.

Drukman Case Aide Files $41,023 Suit Against New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Having brought the Drukman case prosecution to a conclusion for the City of New York, Hiram C. Todd, criminal lawyer, turned upon the municipal government today with a demand for $41,023 which he holds is due him for services as assistant attorney general in handling the investigation.

Starting a suit in the New York Supreme Court to collect the balance remaining on his bill for $71,023, Mr. Todd alleged that since his original charges for legal services had been approved by Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., the Board of Estimate of New York City had exceeded its authority in reducing the amount to $30,000.

After Mr. Bennett's approval had been obtained, as provided by law, City Controller Frank J. Taylor scanned the account and recommended that the amount be slashed. According to Mr. Todd's complaint, he admitted that $15,000 had been received from the city treasury upon two occasions last year.

J. Edward Lumbard, Mr. Todd's chief assistant in the Drukman case, which involved the convening of an extraordinary grand jury to investigate charges of conspiracy and corruption among the officials of Kings county, has threatened to follow the action of his superior in asking for the difference between the $12,000 allowed him and the bill of $33,100 rendered to the city government.

To Teach at Stanford

PALO ALTO, Calif., April 24 (AP)—Two scholars of international importance will teach at Stanford University in the summer of 1938, the president, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, said today. They are Dr. Angel Gonzalez Palencia of the University of Madrid, and Dr. A. R. Hohlfeld of the University of Wisconsin. Regular appointments include Dr. George W. Beadle, Harvard University, as professor of biology.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Apr. 27	Cherbourg	May 3	Apr. 27, 1:00 pm	Apr. 27, 8:00 pm
Normandie	Apr. 28	Southampton	May 3	Apr. 27, 8:00 pm	Apr. 28, 7:00 am
Aquitania	Apr. 28	Cherbourg	May 4	Apr. 27, 8:00 pm	Apr. 28, 8:00 am
Deutschland	Apr. 28	Cherbourg	May 6	Apr. 28, 1:00 pm	Apr. 28, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	May 1	Apr. 26, 4:00 pm	Apr. 26, 7:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	May 10	May 5, 4:00 pm	May 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm	May 4, 7:30 pm
Adrangi	Victoria	May 11	May 6, 4:00 pm	May 6, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	May 25	May 20, 4:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 27	May 22, 4:00 pm	May 22, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Agents wanted, part or full time, to buy outright and resell at profit, original and unique pictorials of Inca ruins and actual life scenes. Highly dignified, and remunerative work. Prospects for these artistic pictorials are professors and students of Institutions of Higher Learning, Clubs and Societies, offices of business executives, professional men, et ceteras. For details, write to M. A. CALDERON, 1629 Crenshaw Blvd.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to take nurses' training course at Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, after preliminary service in housekeeping or steward's departments. For full particulars address Manager, 2700 18th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

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Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DIFFERENT employment desired; experience 17 years county agricultural agent; B. Sc. degree in agriculture, O. S. U. O. R. KEYSER, Stark County Agent, Canton, Ohio

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 67-71 Symphony Road, Near Fenway—2, 3 and 4 rooms; completely equipped, $25 and up. Restricted tenancy. Tel. Laf. 0021.

BOSTON—Beautiful suite of late Helen Andrews Nixon, 4 rooms, 74 Fenway; sublet to September; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

MODERN 2-room apartment, dinette, free refrigeration; near Harvard; sublet; renewal optional; $45. Superintendent, 34 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.

N. Y. C., East Side—Artistic Writers' Studio; also exceptional values furnished, unfurnished, GREAT OAKS Realty, Inc., Chrysler Building, VAnderbilt 3-7064.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—In private home 4 sunny rooms, bath and piazza; heated; $30 per month. Christian Scientists preferred. 86 Cornell Street.

SUBRENTALS

AT

THE PRINCETON—1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston—ONE and two-room apartments furnished or unfurnished. 3 large closets, reception hall, incinerator; janitor service, free gas, electricity and refrigeration; registered clientele. Mr. FERGUSON Sta. 7340.

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Ready May 1; attractive, homelike, 3-room heated apt. with bath, modern equipment, ideal for one or two persons; good residential section, handy to bus and train. L. A. Lane, 40 Summer St., Weymouth 2217.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to take nurses' training course at Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, after preliminary service in housekeeping or steward's departments. For full particulars address Manager, 2700 18th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DIFFERENT employment desired; experience 17 years county agricultural agent; B. Sc. degree in agriculture, O. S. U. O. R. KEYSER, Stark County Agent, Canton, Ohio

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE Mass. Near Harvard Square.—Delightful apartment, cool, quiet, charming view; living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom; sublet for summer from May 15 or later. Tel. TRO. 8353, or write F-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY—Two spacious co-operative garden apartments, six and seven large sunny rooms, two baths, newly decorated, modern equipment; two blocks school, three blocks subways, elevated, Fifth Avenue bus; tennis, playground, golf privileges; low sale prices, or reasonable rent; references restricted. Kerner 3554, 80th St.

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand Hooked, Perfect Beauties NEW ENGLAND, CANADIAN, $1-$2-$3. RARE catalogue pieces, $5 to $15. BROADLOOMS—Bigelow, Mohawk, Whitall, McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

N. Y. C.—Lady with modern country home, near New York; take 6 girls, for summer months; Christian Scientists preferred. Information, Caledonia 5-4466.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ATTRACTIVE, Cozy 3-room bungalow on shore of beautiful Crystal Lake at Harrison, Maine; completely furnished, also boat; photos, sell half cost. Hammond, 715 Fisher Ave., No. Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—Log cabin, Maine; rocks, surf, fireplace, bath, furnished for 3; reasonable Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE

PORTLAND—To let, attractive 9-room cottage, large fireplace, all modern conveniences, lovely location ocean front, $160 season; also 3-room bungalow, ocean front, $65 season. Geo. H. Briggs, Peaks Island, Portland, Me.

SACANDAGA PARK, N. Y.—Furnished 9-room cottage for sale; modern; will sacrifice, need money. W. William Kalbfeld, P. O. Box 138, Gloversville, N. Y.

TO RENT—Owner's attractive camp on beautiful lake in Gilmanton, N. H.; large screened porch, spacious living room with fireplace, pleasant kitchen, airy sleeping balconies and bedroom, electricity, running water, modern toilet and lavatory, sleeping cabins, garage, ice house, boat, beautiful mountain view, sandy beach; $350 for season. Box K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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180 Huntington Ave., Suite 1, Boston
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FOR SALE OR RENT

ROSE CLIFF COTTAGE—New—To rent or sell, on beautiful beach, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near Sea Pines Camp and Guest Building; two fireplaces, three bedrooms, maid's room, and garage. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

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JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston Cap 3632.

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NOW is the time to have your furniture repaired and refinished; 30 yrs. experience. RICHARD V. OLSON, Hyde Park, Mass. Tel. Hyde Park 0309-M.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor, LOngacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED caretaker, Christian Science church, N. Y. C.; state complete qualification. Write Box E-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETICIAN to supervise kitchen and dining room, provide chef and assistants, plan menus and purchase supplies for Guest Building of 75 guests; season June 15 to September 15. Reply should state salary expected.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
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OPEN permanent position, Massachusetts, requiring housework, sewing, reading aloud, to right middle-aged gentlewoman, capable, thoughtful, adaptable, excellent health, happy, equable disposition, desiring good home, modest compensation; state experience, references; driver's license desired. Address Box K-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Wanted, girl or woman for general housework; two children, no laundry. MRS. MARTIN, 309 Hillsboro Pkwy.

WANTED—Nurse, Protestant, Christian Scientist preferred; 25-40; for a healthy, perfectly trained eight months old baby; experience required (training not necessary); recent local reference. Dedham 0160 (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home near Boston offers experienced care to elderly person or convalescent. 8 Hampden St., Wellesley, Mass. Phone 0662-W.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 737 Washington St., Boston.

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REASONABLE PRICES
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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

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FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

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WOULD you like to live in the country without care or responsibility? My home, on a hill top in the Berkshires, is open to you. Address "Cloverly," Cummington, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON—For particular women, large sunny room in Back Bay, within walking distance of downtown. Elevator. Call Com. 8791.

BOSTON—Pleasant room with lavatory; hot and cold water; facing The Mother Church park. Telephone Commonwealth 6007.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Comfortable room, quiet house, oil heat, near station; suitable business man. Write Box C-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

E. LYNN, Mass.—Living room, bedroom, private bath, overlooking ocean; private family, best residential location; North Shore; Protestant; no children. Phone Breakers 7270 mornings for full particulars.

N. Y. C. (83 St., West)—Attractive bright room, adjoining tri-private bath; exceptionally clean; refined quiet surroundings; $6 weekly. TR. 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Dr. (92nd)—Distinctive new bright early American furniture; studio; elevator; privileges; $7 to $10. RI. 9-1143.

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BAKERY production man, 14 years' practical baking experience; also demonstrator for leading organization; able instruct new accounts; relish hard work; willing to travel; will locate anywhere; best references. Write Box S-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR—7 years last position careful driver, reliable. Buckminster 2-6544, 68 Woodruff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chauffeur—General, married, age 33. Protestant, nine years' experience; best of references. Tel. Blue Hill 4310, Milton, Mass.

POSITION wanted as manager or steward of restaurant, country club or summer resort. Thoroughly experienced. Six years chief steward well known yacht; 8½ years chief steward "Steamship Line"; 10 years conducted own restaurant; go anywhere; references. Write Box P-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION as manager of estate or Guernsey cattle breeding establishment; middle aged, married; qualified in all branches of farming and retail distribution of milk. Address Box G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, experienced, desires teaching position, music, typewriting; also summer piano work. Box F-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

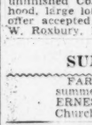
EXPERIENCED saleslady; trustworthy and capable. Phone Oakwood 3508, MAY SMYSER, 4 Alameda Pl., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

ALLSTON, MASS.—For sale or rent, desirable 8-room house in fine condition, hardwood floors, 2 bathrooms, glassed-in porch; quiet shady street; near cars. ALG. 3227; $5500; rent $45.

FOR SALE—Furnished 6 rooms, corner brick house; 25 N. Annapolis Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Inquire 1533 Boardwalk.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT



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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
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555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3252

Old Cape Cod Cottage for Sale

N. H., 48 miles from Boston, 10 minutes to beach; barn, 30 acres woodland, fine old elms; gas, electricity, phone. P-6, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

PLEASANT home in Boston suburb, 9 room house, large barn, 6¾ acres; sold for assessed value. Owner, 391 William St., Stoneham, Mass.

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Unusual wooded lake front estate of retired public official now being offered to selected few individuals wishing ½ or 1-acre lake sites for permanent or summer residence; probably Connecticut's most picturesque spot; secluded yet easily accessible; complete improvements; highly restricted; N. Y. 65 miles. Box E-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TOWN of Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y.—80 acres, partly wooded; 8 room house, barn; ideal summer home; $2,500 for immediate sale. F-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MARSHFIELD, MASS.—For sale, in best location at Ocean Bluffs, six-room house with two-car garage; on large lot. Tel. Brockton 5442.

ORLEANS, MASS.—To settle estate; 10 room unfinished Colonial house, restricted neighborhood, large lot, fine ocean view; any reasonable offer accepted. L. T. B., 210 Mt. Vernon St., W. Roxbury, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

FARM in Maine to rent as summer home; $200. MRS. ERNEST J. GOODWIN, 36 Churchill Ave., Arlington, Mass.

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HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

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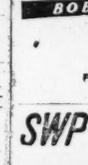

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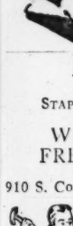

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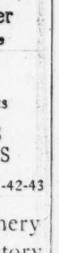

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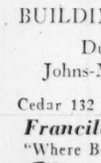

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Fernand Gravet, French Star, Engaging in U. S. Film Début

Jack Haley and Alice Faye in "Wake Up and Live"

Are We Civilized? (Raspin)—Produced in 1934, shown only occasionally since and now being trouped by a former army major, this is a plea for freedom of thought and speech. Though technically crude, it is a powerful film and marks Hollywood's first experiment with outright propaganda. A liberal publicist, who has made his fortune in America, returns to the land of his birth and perishes after publicly attacking its dictatorial régime. William Farnum, Anita Louise, Leroy Mason, Oscar Apfel, Frank McGlynn.—Adults and mature young people.

Devil's Playground (Columbia)—Played for all it is worth and decked out with the proper number of trick thrills, this is he-man story of two gobs who discover that their friendship means more than a dance-hall hostess. Exciting treatment of a hackneyed theme. Richard Dix, Dolores Del Rio, Chester Morris.—Adults and young people.

Husband Lies (Paramount)—Honest gambler cheats to save his younger brother's life and loses his own. Sordid but well knit and fairly convincing. Ricardo Cortez, Gail Patrick, Tom Brown, Akim Tamiroff,—Adults.

tory Is Made at Night (United Artists)—Noble head waiter saves lady in distress from vengeful and jealous husband who murders a chauffeur, wrecks an ocean liner and commits sundry other unpleasantries before resigning himself to the inevitable. Humor and good acting are the high spots of an odd but entertaining romantic melodrama. Charles Boyer, Jean Arthur, Leo Carrillo, Colin Clive.—Adults and mature young people.

The King and the Chorus Girl (Warner Bros.)—Introduces Fernand Gravet, the charming Continental star, in a frothy romantic farce about a listless ex-king who is rescued from boredom and alcoholism by a thoroughly independent American chorus girl from Brooklyn. Joan Blondell creates a frank, disingenuous sort of character who fits nicely into the madcap proceedings. Edward Everett Horton, Alan Mowbray, Mary Nash.—Adults and young people.

Masquerade in Vienna (Kraska)—Leaves no doubt as to why Hollywood imported Anton Walbrook. Here he appears as a philandering artist whose painting of a married woman scantily clad eventually involves an innocent girl. Acting throughout is noteworthy and the film is a rarely skillful combination of drama, pathos and humor. Paula Wessely, Peter Peterson, Hilde von Stolz, Walter Janssen, Olga Tschechowa.—Adults.

Personal Property (Metro)—H. M. Harwood's drawing-room comedy, "The Man in Possession," becomes Hollywood farce, with attendant slapstick. Reginald Owen and other supporting players leave Robert Taylor and Jean Harlow at the post. Story concerns a brash young man who becomes a bailiff's assistant in order to besiege the lady of his choice, only to discover that she is engaged to his fatuous elder brother. Una O'Connor, E. E. Clive, Henrietta Crossman, Cora Witherspoon, Forrester Harvey, Lionel Braham, Barnett Parker.—Adults and young people.

Wake Up and Live (20th-Fox)—The producers should receive few complaints from this. In the tradition of movie musicals, it is a "natural" with several good tunes, a pleasantly spoofing and impossible plot, humor of the wise-cracking sort and well-executed songs and dances. Jack Haley is a meek, unwitting "phantom troubadour" who wages a successful battle with "mike fright" under Alice Faye's inspiration. Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie feud. Patsy Kelly, Ned Sparks, Walter Catlett and others. —Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "April Romance," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Champagne Waltz," "Stowaway," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Lost Horizon," "Seventh Heaven," "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady," "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Heroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Daily Anecdote

A Nobleman Is Born

The whims of kings have been the joys and sorrows of men. Consider the case of one Losada, a humble Spaniard.

One day Charles IV of Spain called from his dressing room, "Losada, Losada, send me Losada!" Whereupon he was told that, according to Spanish etiquette, no one less than a Spanish grandee could enter his presence.

"Very well," cried Charles, "I now make him one. Now let him come and help me on with my shirt!"

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Road Hints

Several times when I have been stuck in a mud hole and it has been impossible to get at the tires to put on the chains, I have found that if I wrap a rope around the part of the rear wheel which is exposed, this gives me just enough grip to pull out of the hole. I have found it helpful to carry a few strips of rope already cut to use when an emergency arises.

In foggy weather, a friend uses a piece of yellow cellophane which he ties over the headlights. The yellow rays penetrate the fog much farther than the normal white rays.

L. D. S., Fort Worth, Texas.

Odds and Ends

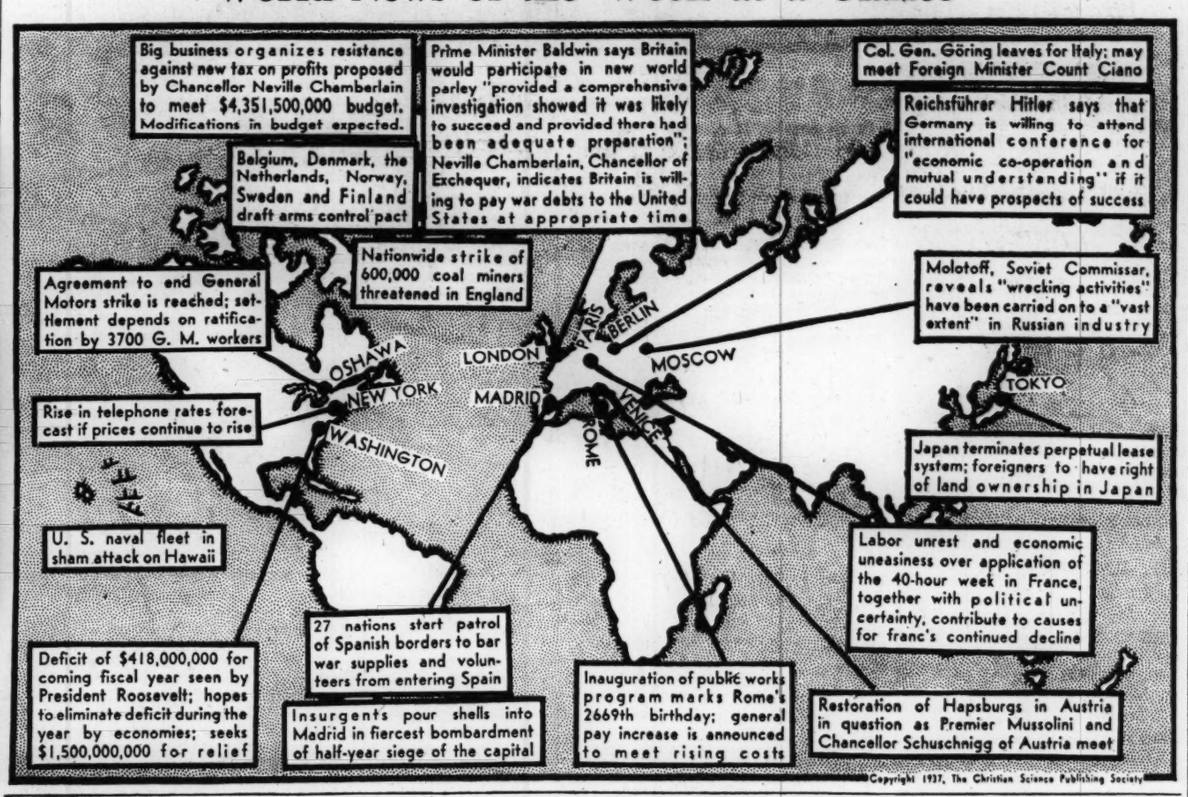
Industrious Workers

To top of working classes come the farm women of the nation—surveys reveal that 87 per cent of them never have vacations.

Useful Coconut

Every part of the coconut is utilized—the husk is used for doormats, the milk and meat for ice cream, and the shell for buttons.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Big business organizes resistance against new tax on profits proposed by Chancellor Neville Chamberlain to meet $4,351,500,000 budget. Modifications in budget expected.
Prime Minister Baldwin says Britain would participate in new world parley "provided a comprehensive investigation showed it was likely to succeed and provided there had been adequate preparation"; Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of Exchequer, indicates Britain is willing to pay war debts to the United States at appropriate time
Col. Gen. Göring leaves for Italy; may meet Foreign Minister Count Ciano
Reichsführer Hitler says that Germany is willing to attend international conference for "economic co-operation and mutual understanding" if it could have prospects of success
Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Finland draft arms control pact
Nationwide strike of 600,000 coal miners threatened in England
Agreement to end General Motors strike is reached; settlement depends on ratification by 3700 G. M. workers
Molotoff, Soviet Commissar, reveals "wrecking activities" have been carried on to a "vast extent" in Russian industry
OSHAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
MADRID
PARIS
BERLIN
ROME
VENICE
MOSCOW
TOKYO
Rise in telephone rates forecast if prices continue to rise
Japan terminates perpetual lease system; foreigners to have right of land ownership in Japan
U. S. naval fleet in sham attack on Hawaii
Labor unrest and economic uneasiness over application of the 40-hour week in France, together with political uncertainty, contribute to causes for franc's continued decline
27 nations start patrol of Spanish borders to bar war supplies and volunteers from entering Spain
Deficit of $418,000,000 for coming fiscal year seen by President Roosevelt; hopes to eliminate deficit during the year by economies; seeks $1,500,000,000 for relief
Insurgents pour shells into Madrid in fiercest bombardment of half-year siege of the capital
Inauguration of public works program marks Rome's 2669th birthday; general pay increase is announced to meet rising costs
Restoration of Hapsburgs in Austria in question as Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria meet

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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Profiles

This is a good "get acquainted" game for parties of not more than ten persons. As the guests arrive, the "photographer" takes them one by one into a room where he "takes their pictures." By placing the person between a strong light and a smooth wall he gets a clear shadow which he outlines with crayon from the hairline to the throat. The person is shown his picture, and then goes out. A number is placed on each picture, and a secret list of names and numbers kept by the "photographer." When all pictures are taken, they are brought out, and the players, equipped with pencils and paper try to identify the profiles. The player getting the greatest number of profiles correctly named wins the game.

On one occasion a great deal of fun was added to the game by including a profile that nobody could identify. The "photographer" had the bright idea of including a picture of the house cat!—D. L. C., Vancouver, B. C.

Quotation for Today

SUSPICION is far more apt to be wrong than right; oftener unjust than just. It is no friend to virtue, and always an enemy to happiness.—H. BALLOU.

In Lighter Vein

The Broad Hint

The Aberdonian had been courting his girl for some time and had at last plucked up sufficient courage to propose to her.

But somehow, when the moment arrived, things didn't seem to be quite so easy.

"I was here on Monday nicht, wasn't I, Jeanie?" he began.

"Ye was that."

"And I was here again on Tuesday nicht?"

"That's so."

"And I was back again on Wednesday nicht?"

"Ye was, Ian."

"An' this is Friday and here I am again. Oh, Jeanie, d'ye no' smell a rat?"—Answers.

Caught Six

Scotland Yard was hunting a criminal, but the only picture of him that could be obtained was a strip of eight photographs. This strip was sent to a provincial town, and shortly afterwards the following telegram reached the Yard:

"We have found six of the wanted men. Hope to get the other two shortly."—Pearson's.

Important Equipment

First Mate: "Where's the cabin boy?"

Second Mate: "Oh, we had to get rid of him. He broke all the saucers on our last trip, and we had to drink out of cups for the rest of the voyage."

"But, constable, I've sold this one."—Answers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Needham, Mass.

A——, who is now in her last year in junior high school, is a member of the Girl Scouts. A few months ago when there was a meeting of the older girls, a list of 25 names was read—the names of girls who the leaders felt would be able to attain the rank of First Class Scout by the time of the next rally.

Since A——'s name was not read, she inquired of the leaders why she was not mentioned.

The leaders explained that in their opinion there was too much work to be done for her to qualify for the advanced rank. She then asked if there was any other reason why she could not do it, and she was told that there was none at all, but that it was entirely up to her.

At the rally a few nights ago, A—— was one of two girls to be invested with the insignia of First Class Scout.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Choose always the way that seems best, however rough it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable." —Pythagoras.

Factual Figuring: 7 (Marconi) plus 7 (1901) minus 5 (radio) times 10 (television) divided by 10 (microphone) equals 9.

Letter Juggling: Descent, scented.

Phonetic Rebus Sentence: Oh! I see you are empty.

Sculptors and their Works: Lincoln—Saint-Gaudens; Moses—Michelangelo; The Minuteman—French; The Thinker—Rodin; End of the Trail—Fraser; Greek Slave—Powers; Liberty—Crawford; Washington—Brown; The Twelve Apostles—Borglum; Fountain of Time—Taft.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abeyance—*A-bay'-anse* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

Whatever is held in abeyance is indefinitely suppressed; it is, for the time being, as if nonexistent. This is consistent with its use in the French phrase *droit en abeiance*, "a right which is suspended." The Latin roots are *ad*, "to," and *badere*, "to gape." Obviously, the approved outward manifestation of suspense was the open mouth.

Bethesda—The first *e* is not short; it is quick-long as in debate, create, defeat—*Be-thez'-da* (second *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Chastisements—The accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ments* (*a* and *i* short, *e* as in silent).

Dormant—*Dor'-mant* (*o* as in orb, *a* clipped-short).

This word, derived from the Latin *dormire*, "to sleep," suggests a state of existence which is characterized by inactivity. Without an awakening, it may not be exerted or utilized.

Embryonic—*Em-brih-on'-ik* (all vowels short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

An embryo is the rudiment of an organized physical being, a young organism in the prenatal stage of development—our word being derived from the Greek *embryon*, "the fetus, or the young in the womb or egg."

The adjective form, "embryonic," may be used in the sense of "of or pertaining to an embryo; incipient and rudimentary."

Err—*Ur* (*u* as in *urn*).

This verb was taken from the Latin *errare*, "to wander or to stray."

To err is used quite as frequently in a figurative sense as otherwise, meaning to go wrong in judgment or opinion, to make mistakes morally, to stray from one's regular path. It may even suggest actual wrongdoing.

If one blunders in statements or formulas, is unintentionally incorrect, one is said to err. To deviate from one's true course or purpose is a form of erring. One usually errs through ignorance or through a mistake in judgment.

Everlasting—(*a* as in *ask*).

Foreheads—*For'-eds* (*o* and *e* short). Note that the *h* is elided.

Froward—*Fro'-werd* (*o* long, *e* as in *maker*).

In studying this interesting word we soon encounter the Anglo-Saxon *fromweard*, "about to depart," quite the opposite of "toward." One who was continually pulling away from conventions was recognized as perverse or peevish; and so we have come to use the word today to designate one who is unwilling to comply with what is required or reasonable.

Although the word is not in wide usage, it occurs a score of times in the Scriptures.

Jerusalem—The first *e* is as in create, and the second is as in let. Sound the word *Je-roo'-sa-lem*, not *Jeh-roos'-a-lum*.

Myriad—*Mihr'-ih-ad* (*i*'s short, *a* clipped-short).

This is one of many words which have undergone interesting changes during the years. The Greek *myrias* designated the number 10,000; but since such a large number was difficult for the majority of people to comprehend, it gradually came to mean "numberless."

Our word is applied to a number which awes by its vastness, "Multitudinous" likewise denotes a great number, but this number may vary in kind or extent; whereas "myriad" suggests hundreds and thousands of the same kind of objects, an innumerable host.

Paramount—*Par'-a-mount* (first *a* short, second *a* as in *sofa*, *ou* as in *count*).

Propensities—*Pro-pen'-sih-tiz* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* short, each *i* clipped-short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots, *pro*, "forward," and *pendere*, "to hang"; and thus it indicates a proneness, a strong leaning of the will, a lasting bent. As the roots suggest, the word points downward; and, consequently, propensities are usually of a low or bad order.

Righteous—*Ri'-chus* (long *i*, *u* clipped) is Webster's pronunciation. *Rite'-yus*, however, is preferred by the Oxford English Dictionary.

Sion—A variant of Zion. Sound it *Si'-un* (long *i*, *u* clipped-short).

Slothful—Long *o*.

Strawed (Matt. 25:26)—The expression "have not strawed" is here used in the sense of "have not scattered."

Talent—The talent, as a unit of money, was used, so authorities tell us, from time immemorial in Babylon. A silver talent was 3000 silver shekels, $1940, and a gold talent was 3000 gold shekels, $29,085—a silver shekel being about 64.6 cents, and a gold shekel about $9.69.

The word, as we use it, may be traced to the Latin *talentum* and the Greek *talanton*, both meaning "a balance; a weight, or sum of money," so named from the motion of lifting and weighing. We derive the sense of talent as ability from the parable in Matthew 25, our talents being gifts entrusted to us for use. "The man who hides his talent is he who neither employs his abilities for his own spiritual advantage, nor for that of others" (Dummelow's "One Volume Bible Commentary").

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation, and its author, are included in today's cryptic message:

"ABCCDF EGHEID JBF HEI JBEJ DFFKD LFDJ, BCHFMFN NCOPB QJ KEI LF. AODJCK HQGG NFRSFN QJ FEDI ERS EPNFFELGF."—*TIJBEPCNED.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the family name of the inventor of wireless telegraphy —— add the total of the digits in the year this inventor was able to send the first wireless signal across the Atlantic Ocean ——; subtract the number of letters in the name by which "wireless" is now commonly known to the world ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name by which the next great step in wireless communication is known ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the instrument into which all persons speak when transmitting communications by "wireless" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different seven-letter words from the following seven letters:

C D E E N S T

Phonetic Rebus Sentence

A Birmingham, Ala., reader shares this good old-timer from "Grandmother's Scrapbook." Can you decipher it?

O! I C U R MT.

Cried cook as she looked into the flour bin.

Sculptors and Their Works

Can you identify each of the sculptors named below with their works. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Lincoln	Fraser	
2	Moses	Crawford	
3	The Minuteman	Saint-Gaudens	1
4	The Thinker	Borglum	
5	End of the Trail	Taft	
6	Greek Slave	Michelangelo	
7	Liberty	Rodin	
8	Washington	French	
9	Twelve Apostles	Powers	
10	Fountain of Time	Brown	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The attention of sit-down strikers is called to Rodin's "The Thinker," who sat down so long he didn't have any clothes left, and nothing on which to sit but a stump. It's something to think about.

Philadelphia Bulletin: That wallpaper manufacturer who shut down his plant because of repeated labor troubles probably figured that everybody would soon be living in trailers, anyhow.

Detroit News: Subscriptions to magazines in their waiting rooms may be subtracted by dentists from taxable income. But think of it—deducting a 1910 expenditure from a '37 return!

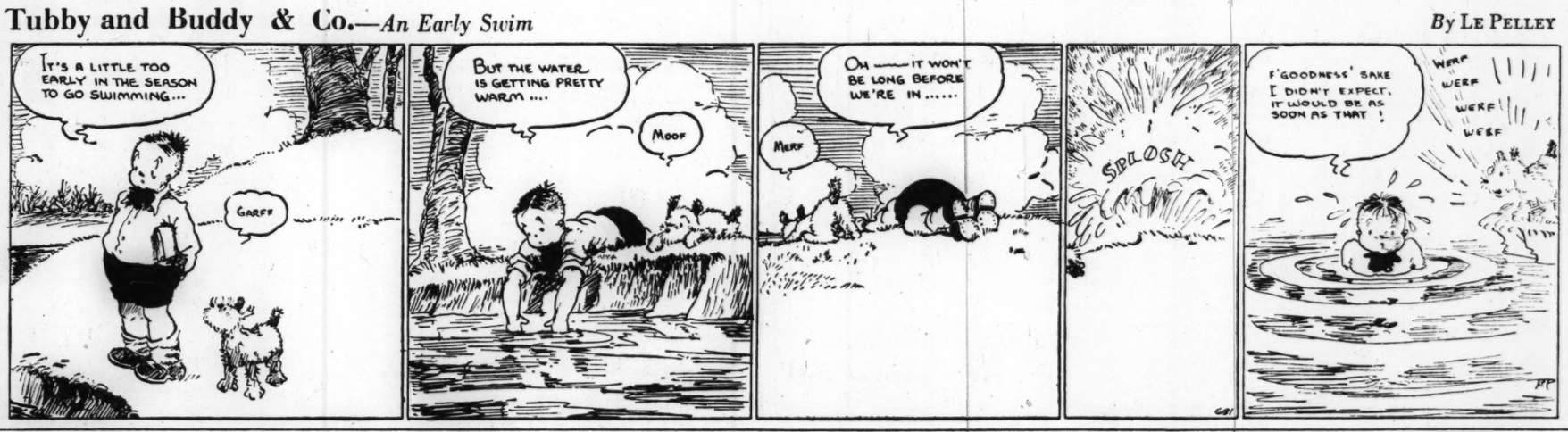
Boston Herald: As the discussion progresses, it becomes increasingly evident that great numbers of persons would rather defend the Constitution than read it.

Milwaukee Journal: Following an examination, Il Duce has been granted an Italian license as a flier. A nice big A in discretion, too, for the examiners.

Punch: We read that the upright piano is suffering in competition with the modern baby grand. It is fighting with its back to the wall.

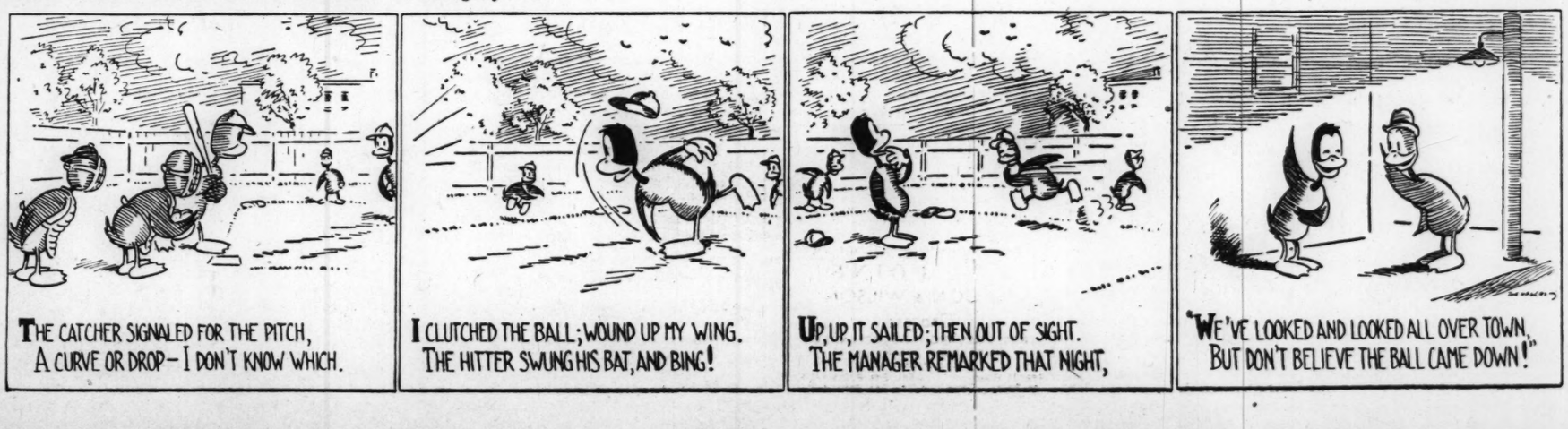
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Early Swim*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S A LITTLE TOO EARLY IN THE SEASON TO GO SWIMMING...
GARFF
BUT THE WATER IS GETTING PRETTY WARM....
MOOF
OH —— IT WON'T BE LONG BEFORE WE'RE IN.....
MERF
SPLOSH!
F'GOODNESS' SAKE I DIDN'T EXPECT IT WOULD BE AS SOON AS THAT!
WERF WERF WERF WERF

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Mighty Swat*

By THE HAGERS


THE CATCHER SIGNALED FOR THE PITCH, A CURVE OR DROP—I DON'T KNOW WHICH.
I CLUTCHED THE BALL; WOUND UP MY WING. THE HITTER SWUNG HIS BAT, AND BING!
UP, UP, IT SAILED; THEN OUT OF SIGHT. THE MANAGER REMARKED THAT NIGHT,
"WE'VE LOOKED AND LOOKED ALL OVER TOWN, BUT DON'T BELIEVE THE BALL CAME DOWN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor Fronts —Lewiston and Washington

WHEN the immovable object meets the irresistible force on labor's embattled front, they have to call out the militia. The clash at Lewiston, Maine, between C. I. O. leaders and the courts offers sorry evidence of what happens when extremists come to grips.

About a month ago, the United Shoe Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, called a strike to obtain better wage and working conditions and recognition of the union. Needless to say, the union was acting within its rights. But when the union subsequently sought to confer with employers as sole bargaining agent for the workers, factory owners appealed to the courts to restrain C. I. O. leaders from any activity on the fairly clear grounds that the union did not represent a majority of the workers. The Maine Supreme Court granted a temporary injunction enjoining the union from "continuing, maintaining, encouraging, aiding and abetting said strike." Today nineteen factories in the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn are shut down. National guardsmen are patrolling the streets. Civil strife has superseded peaceful conciliation. Why?

If this outbreak had occurred a month ago, it would be more easily explained. The validity of the Wagner Labor Act hung in the balance. Labor's weapon then was to bluff and bully. The Supreme Court decision upholding the Wagner Act showed labor the peaceful way and guaranteed it freedom to organize.

That course was open to labor leaders in Lewiston. Instead they chose the old method. The C. I. O. apparently tried to bluff employers into believing it represented a majority of the workers and therefore was entitled to submit its demands as the sole bargaining agent. Under the provisions of the Wagner Act, the union had the opportunity to establish its majority leadership by duly supervised voting. A month ago, labor had some practical reason to believe it had to fight to organize. Now it has an alternative.

Labor's ill-advised tactics have provoked a court ruling which repays extremes in kind. The C. I. O. has failed to fulfill the spirit and the letter of the Wagner Act in omitting to establish its right to bargain for all the workers in the Lewiston dispute. The trouble is that the court goes much further than that in rebuking the union. In other words, where the C. I. O. seemed liable on one count, the court has enjoined it on many counts. Justice Manser's ruling in effect denies the C. I. O. union the right to strike. But a minority has a right to strike and to bargain collectively.

If advancements in the law have helped to temper the attitude of labor in recent times, it should also be recognized that advancements in liberal outlook have tended to lead judicial reasoning in the same peaceful direction. Neither the actions of the C. I. O. leaders in Lewiston nor the ruling of the Maine court typify that enlightened viewpoint.

MEN from the two factions of labor and from the board rooms of various corporations met recently with Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, to discuss their mode of getting along under the now validated Wagner Labor Relations Act.

That first conference, one of a series, consisted entirely of amicable sharing of experience and description of successful methods in conciliating labor disputes through the machinery of collective bargaining. No sign appeared of the anticipated move by industry's spokesmen to obtain amendatory legislation to balance up the terms of the Wagner Act.

This is as it should be. Not that the Wagner Act needs no rounding out to define and prevent some "unfair labor practices" on the part of unions as well as of employers. But that will come in due time and almost inevitably from the force of experience in applying the consultative practices set up and safeguarded by the act now on the books.

The surest way to find out the deficiencies of present legislation and get them filled is to try out in good faith the collective bargaining processes now guaranteed. With good will, understanding and a disposition to co-operate, any reasonable system can be made to function. More important than legislation at this stage is the willingness to work together under the legislation at hand. Happily, on the national scale, that willingness is being cultivated.

To Loosen an Iron Grip

A RATHER grim piece of news was published the other day about world demand for iron ore, and the iron and steel production which depends on ore. Germany was becoming embarrassed by the shortage. So great is the world demand for this raw material that all the countries which have been supplying her—except, significantly, Spain—have been sending her less than she wanted, and she is obliged to slow down some building construction work, and may even be obliged to slow down the manufacture of munitions.

Why this suddenly increased demand for iron? Because all the great powers are demanding more and more for guns, for shells, for cruisers and other instruments of war. The situation suggests that there may be limits to this mad competition, imposed by other agencies than the human will. A shortage of steel, a shortage of the ingredients of explosive, a shortage of money, or some other material or economic factor, hitherto overlooked; or possibly an intrusion of the human will in a form unsuspected by rulers—say, a deliberately contrived shortage of skilled labor, or a strike of natural scientists.

But no need to press the point to the remoter possibilities which might become realities if the exploitation of physical and human resources went far enough; it is enough to state the fact that already the manufacture of armaments is embarrassing those who are planning them; that it is straining their resources, using up the vital power which they need for giving prosperity to their people, and causing intense anxiety as to how they can keep up the pace.

Such is the perplexity of the rulers in all the heavily armed countries of the world. To pursue the race much further means, sooner or later, ruin, and the most obstinately arming powers have the odds against them if they gamble on not being ruined first. It may now be confidently asserted that the governments of all the great powers profoundly desire a relaxation of the strain, and would wholeheartedly welcome a scaling down of armaments if the reduction were the same for all. But none is willing to take the lead. And the more militarily minded powers presumably still hope to steal a march on their competitors which will put them in front; but the hope is a receding one.

If the armament race is to be stopped—not by war, which is one dire form of disaster, nor by some other overstrain which might perhaps be almost equally disastrous, but by deliberate acts of will—someone must take the initiative in calling a halt. To which power or powers should we look for such a lead? Hardly to Germany or Italy, for their rulers are deeply committed, and dare not seem to their own people to be flinching. Hardly to Russia. Nor has the League of Nations, as a League, the authority at this moment to initiate such a movement. Germany is not in the League and Italy derides it.

It is obvious that we must look to the democracies, Great Britain, France, the United States. What France can do is limited by her alliances. What Britain can do is limited by the fact that she is not a Continental power with a conscript army, and that she has outside obligations to the Empire. What America can do is limited by the fact that she will not be embroiled in Europe, or accept commitments. Yet all are deeply interested, and practically concerned—even the United States.

The threat of world ruin, whether from war or from economic collapse, affects all alike. It has to be realized that the world today, in respect to such issues, is a single unit. Has not the time come when conversations toward arms limitations might well take place between the democracies?

20,000 Thrills Under the Sea

MODERN invention is fast invading the privacy of Neptune's eerie realm. The technological genius of sub-sea treasure seekers has just produced a device which now promises to give the public a shark's-eye view of men's efforts to wrest the fabulous riches stowed within the hulks of sunken ships.

This weird contraption projects, through the nether caverns of the sea, a flood of light sufficient to photograph scenes on motion picture films. Word that the gadget will be used during attempts to retrieve the gold and jewels in the wreck of the British liner Lusitania conjures up a picture of fantastic adventure.

Movie-goers will have the thrill of dropping over the side of the salvage ship anchored over the wreck of the Lusitania off the emerald slopes of Old Head of Kinsale. Grinding film will unwind their slow descent down creepy corridors of bubbling brine. They will follow the slow-motion movements of leaden-shod monsters half-reeling, half-floating through dank dungeons in phantom castles of twisted steel.

And as though that of itself were not enough to tax the credulity of the most speculative imagination, there is the magnetic appeal of all the wealth the mythical monarch of the raging main has hoarded up within the barnacled bulkheads of what was once the purser's quarters these two and twenty years.

Nobody knows how many millions in specie and precious stones went down to Davy Jones's the day the giant four-stacker steamed with fatal precision across the intersecting lines on the lens of that lurking periscope. Conservative estimates stop at $4,000,000. Enthusiastic guesses range up to $15,000,000. Romantic conjecture pays a fancy rate of interest on the stuff.

Salvagers say the Lusitania is the toughest job they've ever tackled. The wrecked Cunarder may never yield up her reputed riches. But if Capt. John D. Craig's deep-sea camera serves his purpose, the salvagers may bring back the makings of an even greater fortune in thrilling films.

Kitchin and Wilson

Book News of the Day

POLITICS can make strange bedfellows even of the selfsame person. For the student of affairs there are already two dissimilar Woodrow Wilsons. To the more darkly painted of them, Alex Mathews Arnet adds pigments of doubt in CLAUDE KITCHIN AND THE WILSON WAR POLICIES (Boston: Little, Brown. $3), but in THE WOODROW WILSONS (New York: MacMillan. $3.50) Eleanor Wilson McAdoo puts a third Wilson on the American canvas.

The tints and shades of Professor Arnet's portrait are subject to the necessarily indirect lighting generated by his admiration for the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives in 1915. Kitchin became an opponent of President Wilson's preparedness campaign, suffered the attacks of a hostile press and an undeserved shrinkage of prestige.

* * *

The recording of Kitchin's times in today's perspective aids Professor Arnet's case for him. Many Americans nowadays feel as Kitchin did then, perhaps as ineffectually, but more nearly as strongly. Wilson naturally suffers by the change of sentiment and also because he is seen from the point of view of a champion of a high-principled, non-partisan opponent.

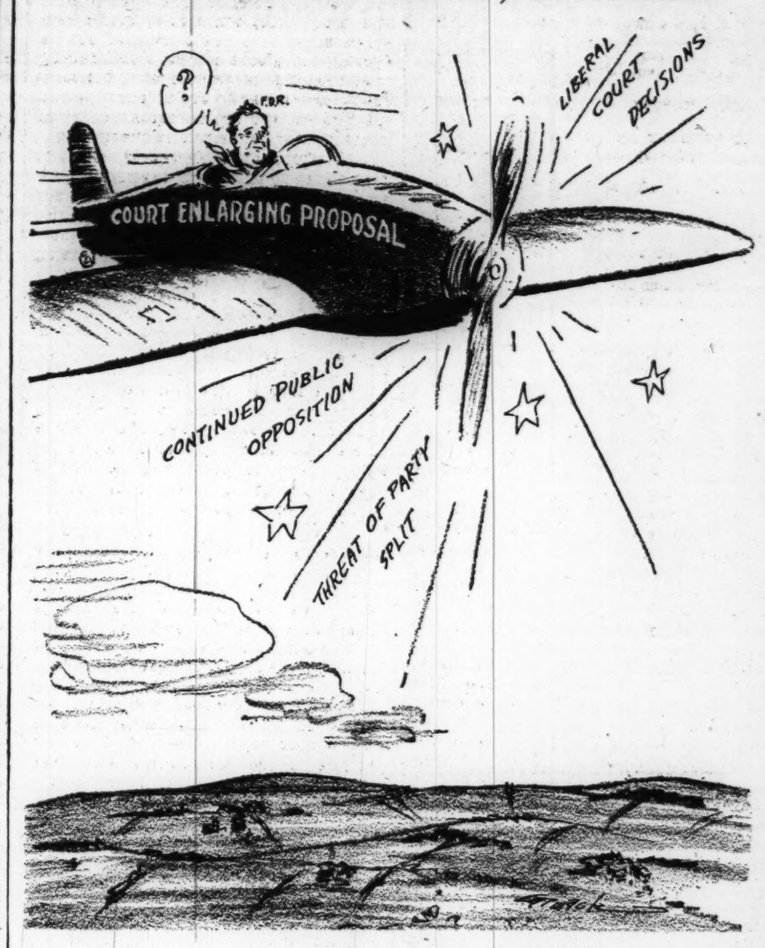
But what has all this to do with a man who could let his long jaw drop down and down and down, and then down some more, to provoke squeals of horrified delight from three little girls? No more than the Orpen portrait has to do with a man who stoked his own furnace in a house whose plans he himself drew. In an age on the run after scapegoats, it is well that a leader exalted to inhuman heights by political admirers on the one hand, and debited with superhuman mistakes or deceptions on the other, leaves a daughter to offer that best of all defenses: testimony to the abiding love of those who knew him most intimately.

* * *

Not that Mrs. McAdoo recognizes any call for defense. There is no more of the apologetic than of the grandiose about her simple story of household life well lived and loved. One lays the book aside almost with the feeling of leaving home. You are loath to shut the door on such interesting persons as the notable literary figure of whom a spy from the Wilson nursery reported that he kept one hand thrust into his shoe throughout dinner; or leave the balmful presence of such a lady-of-the-house as Mrs. Wilson.

Of course, domestic saints may be political sinners. But those who study a leader's historic faults in order to avoid their repetition deserve an hour or two among scenes and interests in which they may find him blessed. C. W. M.

Isn't It About Time to Bail Out, Mr. President?



"I Know a Bank"

IT WAS April at Stratford, and April in London Town. And the blue wild hyacinths were opening as they had always opened, though England had been in khaki for over three years. From Mark Lane to the Tower, then down to the edge of the Thames, a lean, bent figure went slowly, slowly. It was enough of walking.

After seating himself on a bench and crouching for some time over the knob of his walking stick, watching the dark river, the white-haired man took from his pocket a tiny book, a thin volume of coupons labeled "meat," "bacon," "jam," and so on. He shook his head. Ah! the rationing he would not mind if the butcher and the grocer would be civil, if they would not show such contempt as they did when they read his name. It was hard to have the neighbors avoiding him in the street, and it was very hard to have no business, no customers.

He replaced the ration book and from the same pocket drew forth a paper-backed copy of a play. "Mein England," he murmured, and quickly the years fell into the past. He was a lad again in a German forest. As the sun that gilded his young brow lighted up a clearing and the pieces of a half-sawn log, he forgot his labor and forgot the scolding which always followed such neglect. He was learning the English language; he was learning to love the England of England's greatest poet. Aloud he repeated, with joyous music in his voice:

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine:
There sleeps Titania sometime of the night,
Lull'd in these flowers with dances and delight;
And there the snake throws her enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in:

On a November morning of last year art critics and reporters of a dozen newspapers gathered in the decorative arts rooms of a famous American museum to examine a collection of musical instruments. As they passed from lute to viola, from harp to violin, from guitar to harpsichord, they listened eagerly for the colorful anecdote by which the cataloguer linked each piece to its particular period and history. He was a Russian, a distinguished musician. Pointing to a group of ancient wind instruments he remarked, "There, you have recorders. You know . . . you remember Hamlet cries, 'Ah, ha! come, some music! come, the recorders!'"

In Stratford-on-Avon a new Union Jack, a gift from King George VI, waves in the old square, a token of the anniversary celebrated on Friday. Sixty nations are represented by banners and floral tributes in the streets where once Will Shakespeare "was and a little tiny boy."

In a gray-walled school of the Yorkshire West Riding a peculiar honor has fallen to a junior form of girls. They have been permitted to decorate the bust, the plaster head with flowing curls and pointed beard. Third-form students have been permitted to enter the school by the front door to place the bust on its accustomed chair in the corridor, in a bower of beech leaves and sycamore. Their thoughts will dwell this week end with Portia and Helena and Hermia, with Bassanio and Lysander and Oberon. Beyond the ivied yard and the privet hedge, beyond the moors, they will wander in Venice and Verona, in Athens and in an enchanted wood.

To the poet who has thus enriched the world can we do better than apply his own sonnet:

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.

PEARL P. STRACHAN

North . . South . . East . . West

When It Comes to Paying

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS impossible, of course, because of the fact that communities, neighborhoods, nations and aggregations of nations are made up of people, and that these people are humans, that the people collectively should fail to reflect, always quite accurately, the characteristics of the individuals comprising the units. All of us who, perhaps at a somewhat earlier period in our experiences, have joined in a crowd under a sputtering oil torch to listen to the high-pressure sales talk of a vendor of patented nostrums, or razor hones, or can-opening devices, and have, with a hundred or more others, been persuaded to buy, realize in some degree the persuasive influence which some describe as crowd psychology or mass mesmerism.

There is always an awakening from the folly and weakness of such yielding. This comes first when it is realized that we have paid for something we did not actually want or need, and again when it is discovered that we are committed to a contract or policy which will require continuing contributions and partial payments, all pledged for what we have learned is of no practical use. It may be that we do not always come to the point where we doubt our own judgment and thoughtfulness. We are more inclined, and usually with reason, to attribute our yielding to deliberate misstatements and misrepresentations made in the conscious effort to mislead or confuse, or to influence decisions which otherwise might have wisely been reached.

* * *

As we look backward to the events of recent years and more recent months we may come to the reasonable conclusion that in relation to many of the affairs of major importance which concern our present and future economic and political welfare vitally, there have been applied, by the proponents and promoters of those speculative and experimental policies, the clever craftsmanship and persuasiveness of the super-salesman. The methods and tactics of high-pressure selling have been understood and employed, it more and more convincingly appears, to the embarrassment and regret of millions of men and women who yielded to its influence under the spell of the oil torch, the blare of trumpets or the insinuating voice of the radio loudspeaker.

The time has come when payment must be made on the sales contract solemnly signed, sealed and delivered. So the people are taking from the shelf the document which represents what they understood to be the agreement entered into. Unhappily, and somewhat to their surprise and chagrin, it may be, they discover, first of all, that the terms of the contract are none too clearly stated. But even more surprising and disillusioning is the realization that the attempt is being made to impose upon them, without apology and without their permission, something for which they never bargained and which they would not have contracted for at any price or under any conditions.

* * *

Americans, native-born and adopted, have for a century and more felt and expressed deep sympathy for peoples who were not permitted to enjoy that measure of political freedom vouchsafed under their own Constitution and civil codes. They have deplored, vocally and vociferously, the continuing and progressive imposition upon the peoples of other lands of arbitrary, authoritarian and dictatorial government. We have, perhaps actuated by a feeling of self-righteousness, expressed thanks that we are not as other men.

And what is the predicament in which, in the view of many thoughtful men and women, we find ourselves today? Those for whom we have felt great compassion and sympathy we discover to be peoples without the equipment or opportunities for self-protection, self-defense and self-expression which are vouchsafed to the people of the United States by the laws which they have enacted and by means of which they have enjoyed the blessings of self-government.

Those who give thoughtful but perhaps belated consideration to these things would be quick to realize the dereliction and short-sightedness of any neighboring nation of people who, once possessing such a heritage, dissipated or squandered it either ignorantly or wantonly.

Significant attention has been directed, in recent weeks, to the obvious and admitted trend, in the United States, in the direction of centralization of government. Perhaps we need not accept too literally all the persuasive and convincing warnings which have come from those who stand unalterably opposed to the plans and projects proposed. But enough has been said and written to turn us all, soberly and thoughtfully, away from the glare of the lighted torch which has seemed to obscure the beacons which have so long guided and safeguarded us.

The Wide Horizon

Thinking Through

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THERE has been some talk lately of apathy of British public opinion. If by "apathy" the absence of noticeable excitement is meant, it is true that nothing much seems to be passing in the people's mind. But if any imagine that the British nation is, therefore, like the "Jolly Young Waterman" in the old song, who rowed along "thinking of nothing at all," they are very wide of the mark.

No recent event has stirred British imaginations more than the defeat of Benito Mussolini's Fascist Legion in Spain. Beyond a few newspaper articles, not all of them well-mannered or wise, little has been said about it in public. In private it has strengthened a view which has been gaining ground for some time—that what are called "the dictatorships" have passed their zenith and are tending to decline. With this view, which may be compounded of hope and, therefore, not fully warranted, is now linked a feeling that cuts both ways. An Italian proverb, "Dio non paga il sabato" (God's wages are not paid on Saturdays), expresses it aptly.

To understand this feeling one must remember the deep humiliation of a year ago when, after the lamentable Hoare-Laval proposals, Abyssinian resistance collapsed, the League of Nations was discredited and British statecraft was seen not to have cut a good figure. Then came the Spanish civil war. There was general agreement in principle with the official policy of non-intervention, and almost equal doubt whether that policy had been shrewdly applied.

The tactics of closing British markets to the lawful Spanish Government, before any non-intervention agreement was or could be reached, were felt to have been hasty and ill-advised. It would have been one thing to propose non-intervention all round and to say that unless a watertight international agreement were come to, Great Britain would not be justified in closing her markets; but it was another thing to close them first and to propose non-intervention afterward. The fable of the fox that lost its tail became too apposite to be altogether flattering.

* * *

Meanwhile, as Soviet Russia had done, Germany and Italy intervened in Spain to some purpose. For a time it looked as though with German and Italian help, Gen. Francisco Franco must win. It was not easy for sober British minds, which felt as little sympathy with the Spanish Government forces as with the Insurgents, to rid themselves of the thought that, after all, our non-intervention policy had amounted to discrimination against a government whose Ambassador was still officially accredited to the Court of St. James's. And there was uneasiness about the predicament in which Great Britain and France might be placed when Signor Mussolini's Fascist Legion should have added a victorious "March on Madrid" to last year's march on Addis Ababa, and to Signor Mussolini's triumphant waving of the "Sword of Islam" in Libya.

While it is true that the British people has never taken Signor Mussolini's magniloquence quite seriously, it is also true that the stream of anti-British propaganda sent out daily in Arabic from the Bari radio station to the Islamic world has caused some anxiety in British official quarters. This anxiety, or, perhaps, resentment, came out strongly in a leading journal—not without official connections—which observed that Italy had "pacified" Libya, "after twenty years of massacres and concentration camps which have reduced the population from 1,500,000 to 600,000," and referred without approval to the massacre of Abyssinians at Addis Ababa after the attempt on the life of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani. This was before the setback of the Italian Legion in Spain.

* * *

When news of that setback came, when Signor Mussolini had to hasten back to Rome with the "Sword of Islam" in its scabbard, and when it became known that the anti-Fascist Italian volunteers in Spain had helped to discomfit the Fascist divisions, something like a sigh of relief could be heard throughout Great Britain. It was not a very heroic sigh. There was in it no solace to British pride. Yet it was not solely satisfaction that a dictator should be "getting it in the neck." It was rather a British reflection that though "wages are not paid on Saturdays" they are paid all the same.

My own feeling is that the British Government, under Mr. Stanley Baldwin, or Mr. Neville Chamberlain, will do well to keep its ear to the ground. I do not say that a rebellious feeling is stirring beneath the surface. But I do say that our people wish to be sure that some moral principle informs our national policy, not mere "canny" opportunism, or trusting to luck.

Our people want to know why we are rearming so mightily, whether there need be war, and what we can do both to prevent it and to foster peace.

A firm, clear word, or, still better, an unmistakable deed, would reassure them. On the other hand, any long-continued lack of such word or deed might induce a mood of impatience which no government could ignore. As a people we should like to be sure that our wages, when paid, will not be the merited guerdon of our own shortcomings.